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M. E. HOAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DISCONTINUES.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Preparations for the Convention.

Hartranft's Nomination Certain

KETCHUM WILL BE GOVERNOR OR NOTHING.

Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.

The Platform Foreshadowed.

Caucus of the Hartranft Men.

Position of the Allegheny Delegation

GOV. GEARY SERENADED AND MAKES A SPEECH

He Favors Grant's Renomination.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 9, 1872.

Hartranft's Success Assured.

The delegates have nearly all arrived, and the preparations for to-morrow are in active progress. Hartranft's friends claim a decided majority, and regard his nomination certain on first ballot. All efforts to fix upon a new candidate are at an end, and Hartranft's nomination is regarded as a foregone conclusion.

The Auditor Generalship.

Ketchum is strongly pressed, and Jordan urged with vigor, but their delegates are not numerous enough to effect any combination at all likely to defeat Hartranft. In this situation efforts are being made to give Ketchum the nomination for Auditor General, but thus far he has persistently refused to accept, and says he will go before the convention for Governor and nothing else. Hartranft's delegates hope to induce Ketchum to take the second place on the ticket, and if it is said he will accept if tendered him. If he does not, Scull will probably be the man, as he is regarded as much stronger than Allen. If Ketchum consents, Scull will retire from the contest.

Supreme Judgeship.

It is impossible now to form any opinion as to the successful nominee for Supreme Judge. Mercur, of Bradford, Williams, of Tioga, and Gordon, of Jefferson, are prominently spoken of. Col. Jordan is also urged by many.

Hartranft Men Conciliatory.

The Hartranft delegates meet in caucus at half-past eight to-night, when definite results will probably be reached. If as numerous as they claim to be, they will have things all their own way, but are disposed to be conciliatory and yield anything except the Gubernatorial nomination.

The Allegheny Delegation.

Five of the Allegheny delegation favored a new candidate at first, but two of these have yielded. The other three still stand out, but may go into caucus to-night. Hartranft's friends declare that all the arguments urged against his nomination are based on groundless fears, and regard him as stronger now than at any time during the canvass. They don't consider that they take any risks whatever in nominating him, and think the fears expressed are not entertained by the people.

Delegates at Large.

The Convention will nominate fourteen delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention, to be headed, it is said, by William M Meredith. The Governor has not yet signed the bill, but a strong pressure is being brought to bear on him to do so at once. The election of these delegates is not in the call for the Convention, but is regarded as legitimate, because it can as well be done now as again, and save the trouble and expense of another Convention. It is said D. N. White will be named as the delegate from Allegheny county.

Dissatisfaction.

Ketchum and Jordan's friends are not pleased because the Hartranft delegates refused to meet in general caucus to discuss the merits of the several candidates, as has been done heretofore. They look upon this conduct as a disregard of a wholesome and judicious rule of the party.

General Good Feeling Prevails.

And the convention promises to be harmonious. Officers will be agreed upon in caucus, and a slate fixed to-night. The resolutions will reaffirm devotion to the principles of the Republican party; that the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments not being sufficiently acquiesced in to render certain their permanent incorporation in the constitution, the national administration can safely be entrusted only to the Republican party, sustaining the policy of protection to American industry; pronouncing decidedly against the further appropriation of public lands in behalf of corporations or individuals; continued adherence to the Republican policy of a steady and gradual reduction of the State and national debt, and diminution of taxes; that internal duties should be removed before the tariff on foreign goods is reduced, and that the tax on tea, coffee and the necessaries of life to be made small first be diminished; heartily indorsing Grant in giving a trial to a plan for civil service reform; that the Republican party in eleven years past has given evidence of its ability to administer the government honestly and faithfully by successfully pointing with pride of record of Grant's administration, in removing almost wholly internal taxation and at the same time liquidating three hundred millions of the national debt; presenting his name for renomination, confident that the people will ratify again to his support; indorsing the foreign policy of the President, and declaring the national honor safe in his hands; congratulating the people of the State on getting a Convention to amend the constitution, and urging the election of delegates committed to a decisive prohibition of special legislation.

Gov. Geary Serenaded—His Speech.

At eight o'clock this evening Beck's Band, with a large number of citizens, serenaded Geary at the Executive Mansion. The Governor appeared and responded in a speech in which he reiterated his entire and cordial devotion to the Republican party and its principles. He warmly advocated the renomination of Grant, and expressed utter amazement at the rumors circulated within the past five months, that he anticipated a change in his political feelings or fellowship. He stood where he had been standing since 1856, and could not at this day forswear his political convictions. He expressed no preference for candidates for State officers, but would warmly support the nominees of the Convention. He expressed gratification that while it was the fashion to worship the rising rather than the setting sun, many of his fellow-citizens should encircle his doorsteps to pay compliments to him on the eve of his retiring from office. The speech is warmly applauded, and three cheers given for Geary, next United States Senator.

The Hartranft Caucus.

At half-past eight the Hartranft caucus met the Lochiel House, seventy-four delegates present. The Allegheny delegation all went save one. Nothing was done except the appointment of a committee to prepare business for the caucus, after which a recess was had.

The Allegheny Slate.

The Allegheny delegation agreed upon the following nominations: Delegates to the National Convention, Twenty-second District, W. Oliver, Jr., Dr. A. H. Gross; Senators, M. S. Humphreys, Sol. Schoyer, Elector, Henry Lloyd, Twenty-third District, James L. Graham, H. M. Long; Alternates, Prof. S. A. Neal, W. J. Gilmore, Elector, J. Gillespie.

In the Convention the Allegheny delegates will be placed as follows: On Resolutions, Brannon, Ewett, Long; on organization, Gates, Hobson and Paul; Secretaries, Bigelow and Morgan; Vice Presidents, Hobson and Shafer, J. S. Rutan will be temporary Chairman, Harrison G. Roe, of Northumberland, permanent President. The caucus adjourned until to-morrow morning without making general nominations.

Dissatisfaction. Ketchum's Friends in Counsel.

A caucus of delegates opposed to Hartranft's held at the State Capitol Hotel this evening, between thirty and forty present, nearly all of whom were claimed by Ketchum. Speeches were made, urging the necessity of putting a strong candidate in the field, and strongly supporting Ketchum. No definite line of action was agreed upon, but adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at eight. Ketchum's friends are determined to support him in the Convention, and to-night perfect active overtures for a compromise. Nominations were made for Auditor General for Supreme Judge.

Business in Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, April 9.—In the House bills were introduced to authorize and compel cities to appropriate streets, portion of turnpikes and plank roads terminating therein; to provide for the appointment of two commissioners of deeries by the Governor, whose duty it shall be to see that obstructions that hinder the propagation of fish shall be removed, and also provide for stocking streams with certain kinds of fish and to prevent their destruction. It was thought that petitions or remonstrances had been presented on both sides of the temperance and liquor question, but this afternoon a petition was presented asking for a law making it a penitentiary offense to get drunk or sell or give away intoxicating liquors, and to allow a drunken man to turn State's evidence, thereby coming the liquor seller to serve one of the time in the penitentiary.

In the Senate a bill was introduced to authorize municipal corporations to construct railroad machine shops and to rent or lease the same.

One Per Cent. Discount

Allowed on all bills paid within ten days from date of invoice—sugar, syrup, flour, &c. &c., conducted by T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front, Pittsburgh. tf

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Earthquake at Antioch.

LONDON, April 9.—Further particulars of the terrible earthquake at Antioch are received. The river Orontes rose and swept over the lower portion of the city. The two bridges across the river have been carried away, and portions of the city walls have been thrown down. Assistance is rapidly being sent from adjacent cities to the scene of the disaster.

England Disappointed.

LONDON, April 9.—The rumor that the Foreign Offices had received a dispatch from the United States which promised a solution of the question of indirect damages, is pronounced by authority to be without foundation. The report was first published yesterday morning, and was copied and widely circulated by the evening papers. Its contradiction produces a general feeling of disappointment.

It is announced that John Bright will resume his seat in Parliament in a few days. He will, however, take no executive part in public affairs.

Abdication of Queen Victoria.

LONDON, April 9.—It is reported that at an interview at Baden-Baden last week between Queen Victoria and the Prince Imperial of Prussia, the question of the expediency of Her Majesty abdicating in favor of the Prince of Wales was discussed. It is believed that the Queen, who, it is affirmed, has for several years past seriously considered the question of abdication, had decided to seek the counsel and advice of her royal relatives in Prussia before taking any decisive action in a matter of such grave importance.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, April 9.—The *Morning Post* repeats the rumor which it gave yesterday, that Napoleon has borrowed £15,000,000 in London, but the truth of the rumor is authoritatively denied.

PARIS, April 9.—President Thiers gave a reception last evening, which was well attended. The official and diplomatic bodies were largely represented.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have gone to Florence.

M. Reuher has left this city for Chiselhurst, and it is reported he took with him three million of francs for the ex-Emperor.

LONDON, April 9.—The Grand Jury sitting at Old Bailey have found a true bill against Arthur O'Connor, the assailant of the Queen, charging him with misdemeanor.

Prince Leopold, who was riding with her Majesty at the time she was attacked by O'Connor, will appear as a witness against the prisoner.

LONDON, April 9.—True bills of indictment were found by the Grand Jury against the Orton claimant, charging him with perjury and forgery. Proceedings against him will be immediately commenced on these charges.

O'Connor, who was present with his counsel when the indictment against him was presented, plead guilty to the charge of alarming Her Majesty, but explained through counsel, in extenuation of his offense, that evidence was wanting of any intention on his part to do Her Majesty any bodily harm. The Court announced that judgment in the case would be rendered on Thursday.

The Markets.

LONDON, April 9, 5 P. M.—Consols, money, 92¼; account, 92¾. American bonds—5-208, '62, 92¾; do '65, 93½; do '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 89.

PARIS, April 9.—Rentes 55f 65c.

LIVERPOOL, April 9.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 11½d. California white wheat 11s 8d@11s 9d; red winter 11s 6d. Flour 26s@26s 6d.

Another Motive Assigned for the Queen's Visit to Germany.

NEW YORK, April 9.—A London letter says that the object of the visit of the Queen to Germany, though ostensibly to see her half sister, Princess Hohenhohe Langenberg, is really to look up the scandal which threatens the royal family. The story is that Prince Teck, son of Prince Alexandra, of Wurtenburg, has been accompanied in his late travels by a well known London actress: that Princess Teck, Princess Mary, of Cambridge, who was born in 1833, and who is four years senior of her husband, is so enraged thereby that she is about to apply for a divorce, to prevent which Her Majesty went to Baden.

OIL BLOCKADE RAISED.

The Oil Regions Declared Open to All, in View of the Demise of the South Improvement Company.

OIL CITY, PA., April 9.—At the great mass meeting here to-day the Executive Committee reported that as there no longer exists any combination to interfere with the natural channels of trade as applied to petroleum, the oil markets of the oil regions are declared open to all, as before the advent of the South Improvement Company. Or in other words, the combination which were entered into between the railroad companies and many of the refining interests, especially at Cleveland and Pittsburgh, the contracts, compacts and agreements between the parties to that combination have been abrogated, and their charter taken from them, all of which was conclusively shown at the meeting. The report of the Executive Committee was unanimously adopted. The blockade has been forty days' duration.

FLOOD IN THE OHIO.

Twenty Feet Rise in Ten Hours at Cincinnati—One Hundred and Seventy Coal Boats Torn from their Moorings —Over Two Million Bushels Adrift— Four Barges Lost at Louisville.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—The steamer Bostona collided with the bridge, knocking down her chimneys.

Over forty loaded barges have broken loose, and most of them have sunk.

Mr. McDonald lost twenty barges and Peter Brown three.

The river raised twenty feet in ten hours.

Dispatches from Louisville announce the destruction of three barges on the pier of the Louisville bridge, which is said to be no obstruction to navigation. The heavy loss of property yesterday will be apt to make people think otherwise. The loss of the new barge of D Irish Mountain yesterday was as follows: One barge, 12,000 bushels coal; one barge cast away, 20,000 bushels coke; one barge containing 400 tons railroad iron. The barges will be a total loss. The iron may be recovered when the river falls. The loss amounts to $18,000 to $20,000.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—The damages to railroads has not been exaggerated. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, Ohio and Mississippi, Illinois Central and all roads using their tracks are running regular. The Marietta, Little Miami and both Kentucky roads are unable to run. The Parkersburg trains cross over the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton. The Louisville Mail Line packets carry passengers on Short Line tickets.

One hundred and twenty-five loaded coalboats have been torn from their moorings, mostly on the Kentucky side of the river, where they were placed for safety. The rise in the Licking was without parallel and tore them loose. One million bushels are gone. It is not certain how many are lost. Steamers have gone down the river to gather them up. The wrecks of several burned and sunken steamers were washed away; that of the Champion floated under the suspension bridge and sank.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Meeting at Lima, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., April 9, 1872.

A railroad meeting was held here last night to hear the report of the committee who went into Indiana, on the line of the Crawfordsville, Kokomo and Toledo Railroad, to meet the directors of that company and examine the coal fields, and satisty our citizens of the advantages to be derived from a railroad to connect with that road from the Indiana State line to Lima. The report was most flattering for the success of the enterprise, and the committee say that if our people raise the required local aid by June 20th, President Lee and the Board of Directors assured them the road would come to Lima. The subscription is claimed that $180,000 will prepare the road bed to Lima from the Indiana State line, the route by Celina or through Van Wert county. Stirring speeches were made by Hon. James Mockman, Judge Hughes, James Irvine, Calvin S. Breed, D. S. Fisher, Colonel Boone and others. The meeting adjourned by appointing every man present a committee of one to solicit subscriptions. Another meeting will be held to-day April 10th, when President Lee will be present, also D. McClaran, President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and Dayton and Michigan Railroads, has been invited, and is expected.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

Dr. Woodhull, ex-husband of *the* Woodhull, died suddenly Sunday night in New York, from too extensive indulgence in whisky and morphine.

The Democratic city ticket was elected in Trenton, N. J., on Monday, by about 300 majority.

The examination into the official conduct of the officials of Westchester county, N. Y., has led to some startling disclosures. Several justices have been indicted, and more are to be. Further revelations of fraud are promised.

Daniel Drew came out in a card yesterday, denying that he had anything to do with the lock up of money.

Thomas Gilroy was beaten to death in Williamsburg, N. Y., Monday night, by Sims and Hockolman. The murderers were arrested.

The rain storm in Tennessee Monday evening was one of the heaviest for years. All of the railroads running into Nashville were more or less damaged, parts of them being washed away. No mails were received there yesterday, except from Louisville.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE RIGHT TO ORIGINATE REVENUE BILLS.

Condition of the Tariff Bill.

Annexation of the Navigator Islands

Bill to Prevent Discrimination between Freight Shippers.

NO CHANGE IN SUMNER'S POLITICAL POSITION.

Another Gigantic Job Revived.

Release of Dr. Howard to be Demanded.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1872.

The Rebuke from the House.

The Committee on Finance to-day had under consideration the House resolution rebuking the Senate for its interference with the House prerogative in originating revenue measures. The Committee seemed to agree with their chairman that there was no limit to the power of the Senate to amend, and that in the last Tariff bill the Senate had not transcended the Constitution. In order, however, to settle this dispute as far as possible, and have a precedent established which would settle this question so far as future legislation is concerned, it was determined to refer the whole subject to the Committee on Privileges, with a request that the latter make a report as soon as convenient. Several members of the Committee were in favor of reference to the Judiciary Committee, but that was objected to by reason of Trumbull's pronounced opinions on the subject as against the interests of the Senate.

The Tariff Bill.

The Committee on Ways and Means have substantially finished their tariff bill, and are now giving most of their time to the revision of their labors. The Committee have made quite a number of modifications of this bill within the last few days, in contemplation of the sentiments existing on this subject in the Senate as developed there while the Sherman bill was under consideration. The main business of the Committee for the past two days has been the consideration of the tax bill, which has also now progressed to an advanced stage, and in this connection the bill establishes uniformity in the rate of duties on tobacco. There are several very important sections of the tariff bill on which no regular votes of the Committee have been taken.

The Navigator Islands.

Positive information regarding the truth of the report that the United States steamer Narragansett had raised our flag over the Navigator Islands is expected by the Australian steamer, due at San Francisco the last of this month. The last news received previous to this report was that a new Governor had started to take possession of these Islands, and would be due there about ten days after the date of the action reported on the part of the Narragansett. Persons interested in the movement to annex these Islands assert that our flag was raised in pursuance of instructions from other authorities to carry out an expressed wish of the people of these Islands.

The Locking up of Greenbacks.

Jay Gould has written to Hooper, of the Banking and Currency Committee, that he knows nothing about locking up greenbacks, and has been excused from appearing. Henry N. Smith, of the firm of Smith, Gould & Martin, a Director, and President Palmer, of the Tenth National Bank, have been summoned for next week, but the investigation will be made public each day.

Reduction of Appropriations.

The House Committee on Appropriations has reduced the appropriation asked for yards and docks in the Naval bill to $464,000. The idea of the Committee is that the chief yards only should have much expense allowed upon them, and that the smaller yards should merely be kept in such repair as to prevent injury to the property. Of the one million remaining in the bill for this purpose, about $400,000 is to be expended on the Mare Island navy yard, San Francisco Bay.

Arrested for Forging Records.

E. Marcus P. Norton, the patent agent excluded from practice in the Patent Office under Commissioner Fisher, has just been arrested for alleged forgery of records in a certain case. He is charged with producing as records ten years old documents upon which the ink was scarcely dry, and which had not yet lost their elasticity, but would readily unfold when the rubber bands confining them were removed.

The Peters Asiatic Commercial Company.

As it asks incorporation under his new bill was all the legislation which the House altered into between the railroad companies and many of the refining interests, especially at Cleveland and Pittsburgh. The contracts, compacts and agreements between the parties to that combination have been abrogated, and their charter taken from them, all of which was conclusively shown at the meeting. The report of the Executive Committee was unanimously adopted. The blockade has been forty days' duration.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1872.

SENATE.

The bill from the House, granting a depot site for the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Various bills reported from the Military Committee were passed, among them one to provide that minors shall not be enlisted in the military service without the written consent of their parents or guardians.

Also a bill providing that all soldiers who enlisted prior to the 22d of July, 1861, and were mustered into any regiment, company or battery, which was accepted by the War Department, shall be paid the full bounty, $100.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SCOFIELD introduced a bill to prohibit railway companies from discriminating among shippers in shipping facilities and freightage. Referred.

Mr. HILL, from the Postoffice Committee, reported a bill for the use of correspondence or postal cards, to be used in the United States mails. The bill authorizes and directs the Postmaster General to furnish to the public at a cost of one cent each, including postage, open correspondence or postal cards of good, stiff paper, with postal stamps thereon, the cards not to exceed three and a half by six and a half inches, the face to be used exclusively for address and the reverse side for communication; all cards containing vulgar or obscene or scurrilous matter to be excluded from the mails, and the sender thereof to be punished by fine and imprisonment. Mr. Hill addressed the House in support of the bill.

Mr. RANDALL moved an additional section requiring the Postmaster General to advertise for proposals for furnishing the cards, and to give the contract to the lowest bidder.

Mr. GARFIELD expressed his fear that these postal cards would be made the vehicle of libel and insult. He suggested that it should be left discretionary with the Postmaster General to adapt a card with a flap.

Mr. TYNER said that the objection of Mr. Garfield had been fully considered by the Committee. The result of the adoption of the flap card would be to cut off the bulk of the drop letters in the principal cities, which now pay two cents, and would thus cut down the revenues of the department. He did not attach any importance to the objection that these cards would be used to disseminate slander, for that was the same facility for scandalous matter in envelopes.

Mr. POTTER moved an amendment requiring the card to be furnished with a flap or cover, and graduating the price at $1 00 per hundred.

After some further discussion Mr. Randall's amendment was adopted, and Mr. Potter's was also adopted 85 to 44. The bill was then adopted, 83 to 44.

Adjourned.

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

Sixth Annual Meeting of the Contributors—Annual Reports of Officers—Election of a Board of Trustees.

The sixth annual meeting of the contributors of the Homœopathic Hospital was held yesterday afternoon. The meeting was called to order at half-past two o'clock by the President, Major Frew.

The President then made a few remarks in which he referred to what had already been accomplished by the contributors, and the bright prospects for enlarged usefulness in the future.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee, Dr. C. Burgher, read a report of which the following is a brief extract:

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The number of patients treated in the Hospital during the year was 319, an increase of 19 over the number reported last year. Two hundred prescriptions were issued from the Dispensary department to outside patients during the same period, an increase of 200.

The total expenses for the year, including interest on the real estate debt were $7,364 16. The liberal contributions of five or six individuals enabled the Committee to pay off a floating debt of nearly $5,000; and for the first time since the organization of the Hospital, it is free from debt, and has a small surplus on hand with a balance in its treasury of $157 93. To the almoners of the fortification fund, the Committee acknowledges its indebtedness for $725 88.

Grateful acknowledgement is due to the Ladies Hospital Association for its invaluable services, in addition to paying the Hospital three dollars per week for each charity patient these ladies charge themselves with the duty of supplementing the Hospital diet by a supply of delicacies. To the Ladies Fruit and Flower Charity we are also indebted for many favors. Thanks are also due to the clergymen and members of the Young Men's Christian Association who have conducted the religious services on Sunday's and on funeral occasions. Thanks are also due the city press for favorable mention of the Hospital from time to time.

The estimated expenses for the present fiscal year are $8,000. The estimated receipts aside from donations and subscriptions amount to $4,650, leaving according to estimate $3,350 to be raised by subscription.

Application was made to the Board of State Charities for an appropriation of $10,000 to liquidate the real estate debt, but was not granted. The Committee then made application to the Legislature for a like sum, and received an appropriation of $5,000.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer, Mr. George W. Backofen, presented the following:

Cash Received, 1st quart'r...	$1,356 14	
Cash Received, 2d quart'r...	1,754 35	
Cash Received, 3d quart'r...	1,297 76	
Cash Received, 4th quart'r...	7,107 90	—11,515 15
Expenditures, 1st quart'r...	1,261 80	
Expenditures, 2d quart'r...	1,832 06	
Expenditures, 3d quart'r...	1,315 84	
Expenditures, 4th quart'r...	6,947 52	—11,357 22
Balance.....		$157 93

Mr. Backofen also submitted the report of Auditing Committee.

Dr. S. H. McClelland, Secretary of the Medical Board, presented a report showing that 319 patients were treated in the hospital. The number of deaths was twenty. Of these five were from consumption, one from affection of the heart and four from injuries. These ten cases were necessarily fatal, as no hopes were entertained for these patients when they were brought into the hospital. Some of them only lived a few hours. This will reduce the mortality to four or three per cent. of all the patients treated. The number now remaining in the hospital is twenty-three.

All the reports were adopted and ordered to be printed.

Dr. Burgher moved that, by virtue of their contributions of $1,000, Charles J. Clark, Andrew Carnegie and Wm. Thaw be declared life trustees. Carried.

Mr. Metcalf was elected trustee to fill the unexpired term of Mr. C. J. Clark in the Board of Trustees, as he had been declared a life trustee.

An election was then entered into for a Board of Trustees to serve the ensuing three years, when the old Board was re-elected. The Board of Trustees number twenty-four members, who are elected for three years, and the terms are so arranged that the terms of eight members expire every year.

The meeting of the contributors now adjourned.

The Board of Trustees then convened for the purpose of electing officers to serve the ensuing year. Major Frew was re-elected President. Messrs. D. H. Frahlich and W. T. Shannon were elected Vice Presidents. The remaining officers were re-elected.

PYLE'S O. K. SOAP is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the use of the O. K. Soap, will never use any other.

[Advertisement.]

THE OTHER SIDE

What the South Improvement Company Propose to do.

Official Manifesto of the Aims and Objects of the Association—The Company Pledged Not to Speculate, and Organized for the Best Interests of the Trade, &c., &c.

Presuming that you desire a statement of the objects which were proposed to be attained by the organization known as the "South Improvement Company," which name is a misnomer, as we talked of calling it the "American Co-operative Refining Company," we shall endeavor as briefly as possible to present them for your consideration.

When we first took this matter up, it was for the purpose of devising some remedy for the evils under which the refining interests of this country have been laboring for the past three years, which evils have been growing worse and worse.

It has been claimed that some of these evils were attributable to location, yet several new refineries have been built during the past two years, both in the oil regions and at Philadelphia; believing that these localities would prove more profitable, but the results have been far from satisfactory. There is also a growing evil to the refining interests of this country, in the exportation of crude oil, which is largely increasing. Foreign Governments are protecting the manufacturing interests of their respective countries by imposing light duties on crude petroleum, and heavy duties on refined oil and benzine, that are only limited from being prohibitory to their importation, by the capacity to manufacture in foreign countries; and as they can extend and build up refineries in Europe will become entirely prohibitory.

Speculation, too, has become a great evil, and from the course which it has taken during the past three years, the average price for each year has become less and less, causing great loss to our country on all the oil exported.

The competition made by selling in the East has been instrumental in cutting down freight to such an extent that railway interests connected with this business have suffered greatly, carrying oil, as they been doing, for less than cost.

While the producers have not felt this as much as the refining and transportation interests, yet it would only be a matter of time until they would sympathise with the depression. If the refining interests of this country be destroyed, then the producers must look to the foreign refiners, who, having no interest in the prosperity of our country, would leave as little money in it as they could.

It is also true that should the refining interest be driven from our country, or should it not prosper, a large amount of capital invested in refineries, barrel factories, chemical works and other industries would be destroyed, and cause great loss to American interest and labor.

We also find the refining capacity of the country more than twice as good as the production of the crude requires, so that a large proportion of our means was lying idle, the interest on such consuming the capital invested.

Feeling and believing this condition of affairs has been gradually eating up the life and means of the refining interests, some of those most heavily engaged in the business met to consult as to what could be done to prevent the further results of such a course, and to bring prosperity to all our interests.

We proposed to carry out designs and intentions somewhat as follows: We were satisfied that, for the general good of all, our refineries should be united, having about 35,000 barrels daily capacity, when only 16,000 to 17,000 were required, the mass of refiners in their struggle to live prevented even those most favorably located from making any profit from legitimate manufacturing.

We therefore determined that our efforts should first be, to unite all these refineries in a general stock company, in which each would have the full benefit according to the value of the property put in, and none, even the most unfavorably located, could say that they had been left out and that their property was thus destroyed by our action.

We suppose there are over eighty (80) refining establishments at the main refining centers. Over fifty (50) of the largest of these are in Pittsburgh and Cleveland. Their manufactured goods amount annually to over $50,000,000, which, taking the fearful risks connected with the business, should pay 12½ or 15 per cent. on this amount, and this would have to be divided among five or six hundred stockholders, who now own the individual refineries that we propose to unite.

We also believe that the railroad, or no other power, would be justified in giving rates that would build up a few and crush out the mass of manufacturing establishments that had been built upon their lines of road, under their assurance of protection.

The great question of the railroads was to secure paying rates of freight, and they believed this might be done by inviting all the refiners, and cause no injury to any who might be located on their lines of railroad.

In making our arrangements with the railroads, it was understood that the "South Improvement Company" would give an opportunity to all the refiners to come in on equal terms, and that the producing interest should be fully protected about somewhat as follows: We were to have a manufacturing profit of fifty cents per barrel when crude was down or below $3 00 per barrel, and $1 00 per barrel when it was up to and above $5 00 per barrel. Good reasons why drawbacks and rebates should be given were:

1st. The refining interest of this country might be protected from the exportation of crude oil, and secure a fair remuneration for their capital and labor by stopping speculation.

2d. That the producer should recover the full value of his product, and that our country should be benefitted to the extent of an additional eight or ten millions of dollars annual income from Europe. To regulate the matter of the producers getting fair prices for their oil, it was as important that the rebates should be given, as to secure a manufacturing profit to the refiners and fair rates to the railroads. We could adjust a scale or schedule of prices something similar to this:

Cost of crude at the well, $4 per bbl, add loss in distillation.)

Cost of pipeage to railroad,

Cost of transit to New York from all points.

Cost of manufacturing, including cost of chemicals, coal, new barrels, &c., &c., also, insurance and charges at the seaboard.

Profit of 50 cents per barrel for manufacturing 50 cents per barrel, should bring 25½ to 26 cents per gallon in New York, and as the price advanced in New York, then the price at the wells should advance *pro rata*, except by the time it reached 60 to 70, the refiner should be receiving one dollar per barrel profit for manufacturing. An arrangement of this kind would make the refiners always anxious to get good prices for petroleum to be exported, so that they could realize the one dollar per barrel, and thus the producer would get good prices for his crude.

The idea was, that the Producers' Association would appoint a committee to adjust and fix some plan of action that would cover the points mentioned, and that this committee would from time to time jointly with our committee meet all the points and difficulties that might arise. We believed that by this course of action all the producers, those who had but one barrel and those who had one hundred barrel wells would be equally protected, having not only to agree that they would not sell below the schedule rates, and that in case of over production, they would take steps to reduce it as quickly as possible, we agreeing on our part, if they took these steps, to assist them to carry the surplus production by advancing the producers, say three dollars per barrel to any extent, required to oil placed in iron tanks, well insured, and under our joint ownership.

We believe that the prices of crude and refined should vary during the different periods of the year, so the exporters who carry the stocks accumulated during the spring and summer months (non-consuming months) should realize a profit on their investments, and encourage them in buying and carrying oil during the summer months, until the business for fall sets in.

We also believe the rates of freight should be so adjusted that the producers at all points should receive the same price for their oil at the wells, so that it might be refined as favorably at each refining center.

With our rebates for protection, none could break the price of refining without great loss, unless the producer sold his crude at from 50c to $1 00 per barrel below the price we were paying him, and this he would not be likely to do, as long as he could get an advance of three dollars per barrel on it,

We would ask your careful consideration to the fact that our capital stock was limited to the exact value of the refineries and cash put in, so that each refiner could have the full pro rata share of the profits of the enterprise according to the value of his property.

Before we had our organization and railroad contracts completed, the people in the oil regions had commenced to call meetings, and would not listen to any request we made to appoint a committee to meet us, and the public speakers fired their minds to such a state that it was useless to stem the torrent as long as we held the railroad contracts in our hands, so that, after the meeting on the 25th of March, we determined to cancel them.

We believe yet that some such course as we proposed to adopt will be found necessary to save our refining interests from great loss and destruction, and to save our country millions of dollars.

We have been asked by some of the bitterest enemies to the movement, why did you propose to take in all the refiners, there are many of them useless? Our answer to this has already been given, in part, as we have shown this could not be done, and be just to all.

We would also mention the true cause of the present financial trouble and difficulty in the Oil Region *—over production.* The stock has accumulated in Europe and in this country, until the demand is very light and limited; also the consumption has ceased to a great extent. There are very few orders in from Europe; even at the miserably low figures oil is offered at, European merchants have ceased to believe that we would ever unite so as to secure legitimate results for our product, and so the stock has accumulated in the Oil Regions for the past sixty days in large quantities. This, with the already large stock held in January, has caused the producers great distress, and everything, to the stopping of the boring of a well has been blamed on the "South Improvement Company," while all this time the "South Improvement Company" has never done one particle of business, or gone into existence; and the fact is, that in Philadelphia those interested in the "South Improvement Company" are carrying from 75,000 to 80,000 barrels of oil, a larger stock than has been in the East since 1868, and they did this to try and assist the market to be sustained.

We would also state, that the members of the "South Improvement Company" were from the first, distinctly and positively pledged that the Company should not speculate, but it was agreed that the operations of the Company should be strictly legitimate; that they should buy the crude, manufacture it and sell the refined as spot oil, or to supply cargoes.

We would state that these who represented the stock of the "South Improvement Company" only did so until the refineries could be appraised and the stock increased and distributed among the various owners of the property, but these persons who represented the stock are connected as part owners in the largest refining interests in this country, and that two-thirds of the entire refining capacity had been pledged to this enterprise. We would also say that these parties have, we believe, during the last two years sold and handled over 3,000,000 barrels of the oil that was exported, and that they and the refiners connected with them have shipped and handled over three-fourths of the oil passing over the various railroads.

In answer to the assertion that we intended to make $6,000,000 off the consumers or public more than we had a right to make, we would say, there is not a manufacturer of any class of goods that does not ask profit of from 10 to 15 per cent. and considering the great risks of fire and explosions in our business, we certainly should be as well paid as any other manufacturing business, and this was all we asked. Our refined oil should be on an average worth $7 to $8 cents per gallon, which would be $12 to $13 per barrel.

We find by the United States Government reports that from July 1, 1870, to July 1, 1871, there were exported (the refined being thrown into the crude) 4,663,088 barrels, which should be worth when Manufactured about.....$45,000,000

Used for home consumption, 987,000 barrels, which in refined would be worth... 8,500,000

In all worth about.....$53,500,000

This would show that 85-100 of the profit would be realized from the foreign consumer and would be brought into this country, to be spread among the 500 or 600 stockholders in the different cities and in the Oil Regions.

We also claim that should our action have raised the price of refined oil in this country from two and one-half to three cents per gallon, the consumers would have realized more than that benefit out of the character and quality of the oil furnished them. Now on account of the very low price at which oil is furnished in this country, the large first-class manufacturers cannot compete as they will not sell and scatter over the country the light benzine oil that is causing such loss of life and property, and it is only such trade that can be sold at such prices. Could the consumer get a good oil at 110 degrees of fire test and upwards, it would be cheaper for them at 30 cents per gallon, than the benzine oil that is now spread over the country at 25 cents, or even 20 cents. A large number of consumers now pay from 40 to 50 cents per gallon for what is called high test oil, because they do not like to trust the common oil, sold over the country, and we believe could be furnished a good reliable oil at 28 or 30 cents per gallon it would be cheaper on the average than is paid now.

We would sum up the advantages to be gained by our Company as follows:

1st. To save a large number of refiners from immense loss, and in some cases utter ruin, and to pay them a fair manufacturer's profit.

2d. To give the producer a good price for his crude—equal at all points.

3d. To pay the railroads a fair freight.

4th. To furnish a good, reliable, safe oil for our home consumers.

5th. To bring into this country from six millions to eight millions dollars additional money per annum from Europe.

(Signed,)

WARDEN, FREW & CO.,
WARING, KING & CO.,
LOGAN BROS. & BO.,
STANDARD OIL COMPANY,
J. A. BOSTWICK & CO.

An Agricultural Experiment.

Messrs. McHenry & Hood, the well known dealers in grain on Liberty street, have lately disposed of over 200 bushels of assorted spring wheat, in small lots, to farmers in Washington, Fayette, Beaver, Butler and others of our neighboring counties, who int

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1872.

So much has been said concerning the South Improvement Company, its aims and objects, that it is but right that the public should give to the full statement of them, herewith published, a candid hearing. For the first time that company now comes before the public in its own defense, and now that the excitement has measurably died out, the public is prepared to give it an impartial ear.

To-day is a Convention field-day. Besides our own Republican State Convention, similar Conventions will be held in Massachusetts and Florida, a Liberal Republican State Convention meets in Kansas, and a Democratic State Convention in Oregon. Added to these is the National Delegate Convention of the colored people of the United States, which assembles in New Orleans.

Among the important bills introduced into Congress last week, was one by General Butler, providing that all letters-patent issued for a period of fourteen years, and which remain unexpired on July 1st of the present year, shall be extended for a further period of seven years. By an adroit use of the parliamentary tactics with which he is so familiar, General Butler managed to have the bill referred without the knowledge of any one except himself. It may be all right—and it may not be. Several patents from which the inventors and patentees, their executors and administrators, have amassed collossal fortunes, are about to expire, and the House will do well to scrutinize the matter critically, lest haply the modest-seeming bill should hold a large monopoly in its belly.

If certain members of the United States Senate had only expended half the energy and vigor in procuring the passage of an amnesty measure which they have exerted in favor of the Bayfield land-grab and other jobs, it is probable the House bill removing political disabilities would have become a law several months ago. It is understood that another attempt will be made in the Senate this week to pass the bill. It is the second House bill, and has been pending in the Senate for many weeks. The only persons excepted from its provisions are those who resigned from Congress or the army and navy to participate in the rebellion. It is reported that Senator Sumner will not urge his civil rights amendment to the measure, so that there is every prospect of its passage. It does not need the President's signature to become a law. It is perhaps a pity that it should leave any disfranchised, but it is better than nothing, at any rate.

The text of the dispatch from the State Department which, as we are assured from London, has suddenly created the "prospect that the differences between England and America, growing out of the claims for consequential damages would be settled in a manner satisfactory to both nations," will be looked for with interest in this country. It has been for some time understood that the chief anxiety on the part of our Government has been to open the way for such a consummation, with full knowledge that this could not be as the result of any course which was not a modification of the claim,—so that, while there would be no actual abandonment of it, the English objections would be at least measurably removed. It may be said that in financial circles, at least in our own country, the conviction has for some time prevailed that the insertion of this claim in our "case," at least in its manner, was a blunder; and it is probable that its presence there has of late been an embarrassment to those who have the question in charge at Washington.

—By way of postscript it remains to be added that the report is not true, no such dispatch having been received.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the bill to be this week reported by the Ways and Means Committee for a general revision of the tax and tariff laws, may not be hindered from want of disposition on the part of the Senate to co-operate with the House for its passage. Every business interest of the country demands that definite action of some sort with respect to reduction of taxation shall be had before the close of the session. The question is not as to whether the Senate feels kindly toward the House, or whether the House has a grievance against the Senate—it is whether the vast industrial concerns of the nation shall be unsettled and brought into jeopardy. It is said that a number of Senators have made up their minds to oppose the passage of any tariff measure that may come from the House, on the ground that the course of the latter is result. We are loth to believe that any Senator entertains so low a purpose of revenge. Should there be any such, however, let them reflect that it is the people, not the House, whom it will disastrously affect. The measure of Mr. Dawes, it is understood, embodies the results of four months hard and conscientious work. There may possibly be a time for wrangling over a punctilio, as there is for everything else; but that time, it is to be hoped the Senate will remember, is not now.

Mr. Dana's warmest sympathizers must admit that he has failed to establish the damaging charges which the *Sun* brought against Secretary Robeson. From the readiness and apparent cheerfulness with which the Secretary entered upon the investigation, probably most people were led to expect this result, as it is incredible that an official conscious of his inability to sustain such charges as were insinuations as those of the *Sun*, would have displayed so much confidence in the beginning. Though in the transactions of the Navy Department some things were made conspicuous which might have been better managed, sufficient doesn't seem to have been shown to justify the very grave charges on which Mr. Robeson has been called to account. It would appear that they were lightly made. It is, however, very important that officers of the Government whose positions place great temptations in their way shall be held to strict accountability for their acts. If even the appearance of evil give rise to widely diffused suspicions and damaging allegations and surmises, it is for the interest of the official as well as the people that the subject shall be investigated, and it is perhaps best not to judge severely the editor who is courageous enough to say aloud what many are whispering or only thinking. As regards the charges of the *Sun* many will think that they originated in the malice or personal hostility—not of the editor but of a few persons, his informants, neither sufficiently numerous nor sufficiently weighty in character to justify so hearty and sweeping an indorsement as the *Sun* gave them.

If one were to judge from the diatribes and jeremiads of the opposition press instead of from facts themselves, he would be apt to conclude that the country reeled upon the very brink of commercial and financial ruin, with bankruptcy and starvation staring it in the face. Yet, it is safe to say that the general prosperity was never at a higher point than at present. Trade is active, prices of all the leading staples rule firmly, our securities are constantly advancing in value, money is comparatively easy, gold is at about the lowest point which it has touched since 1862; manufactures of all kinds are brisk; agricultural producers are flourishing; real estate is everywhere appreciating; the crops promise well; we have progress and plenty at home, and peace and credit abroad. In all the essential elements of civilized growth and advancement we are exhibiting unprecedented activity. Foreign capital continues to seek investment among us, new industrial, fiscal and commercial enterprises are every day being embarked on, and the development of our varied magnificent resources is being prosecuted on a scale and at a rate far beyond any previous experience. Over three hundred millions of the public debt have been paid off during the present administration; taxation has been reduced to the amount of eighty millions within the same period, with a prospect that forty or fifty millions more will be struck off before the present session of Congress closes. We are not now referring to politics or parties, but simply to the general financial and commercial status of the Republic. But it is quite probable that the people, when reflecting upon these things, will now and then so far consider under what party and policy such splendid achievements have been wrought, as to laugh gently in their sleeves at the proposition that they should repudiate their present political affiliations, and try a term of Democratic rule.

Public opinion through the press as its organ is gradually effecting a most necessary change in our jury system. In four States—Illinois, Iowa, Ohio and Missouri—as the result of specific legislation a man otherwise competent, is not disqualified for acting as a juror because he happens to have read a newspaper report or even a newspaper expression of opinion concerning the criminal case about to be tried. There was a time when it was easy enough perhaps to select twelve men who knew little, if anything, touching the crime which had become the subject of judicial investigation. Though the crime was notorious, only vague and contradictory oral reports of it had ever reached the ears of most members of the community, and if any one had really made precise inquiries and formed a definite judgment concerning the accused, the presumption was that he was in some way directly or indirectly interested in the case, and therefore not as likely as others to arrive at an impartial verdict. At present every man of any intelligence reads at least the news of his neighborhood, and receives certain definite impressions of every important or exciting incident that occurs. But if he possesses the sense and sympathies which are needed to qualify a juror, he does not form any conclusions which may not be reversed or modified by more complete or more exact knowledge. True, there are people strangely subject to the dominion of print, who fancy that every statement or opinion thus invested must be true. But these unfortunate beings are so few and are so fast growing fewer under the teaching of experience, that they need not be taken into account. In truth the man who, at the present day, is able and willing to confess that he has not read a single newspaper report or opinion regarding any event of sufficient moment to agitate the public mind, is *ipso facto* unfit to be a juror. Such a man lives too far from the sun, and ought not to be called upon to sit in judgment on the life or liberty of a fellow-man. That the lawyers, as a class, so firmly and persistently uphold the old usage, is hardly surprising. Some of them are, of course, personally interested in securing utterly ignorant and uncultivated jurors as being most amenable to their professional influence. But a majority of the profession are led, we doubt not, by more respectable motives to resist the beginnings of innovation. The strength as well as the weakness of our best lawyers is their conservatism, and we are not disposed to criticize harshly its exercise, even when it may seem most unreasonable, as it will be an evil day for the country when the unprincipled spirit of concession to popular demands which marks the illiterate pettifoggers and shysters, so numerous now, shall give tone to the great profession. In a matter so plain, however, as this of the qualification of jurors conservatism will surely have to give way.

Quakerism, or the Quakers rather, have undoubtedly had a distinct and well defined work to perform in this country, the most important part of which may be considered as fully accomplished. Some years ago a prominent member of the sect in Great Britain ventured to express the opinion that the "mission" for which it had been organized by heaven having been fulfilled in that country, the denomination might possibly be permitted to be gradually absorbed in other sects. In this opinion some found consolation in view of the unquestionable tendency to absorption for many years more and more apparent in each successive generation of the Friends, and if the same tendency shows itself on this side of the Atlantic, the same reason may be equally applicable and satisfactory. We profess neither inclination nor qualification to enter into the theology of the subject. According to the *Friends' Review*, the entire number of Quakers in the United States, reckoning together all their divisions, is fifty-seven thousand four hundred and five. In the last twenty years their total increase has been only about seven hundred and fifty, a fact which seems to imply a numerous secession of those born within the denomination. On the eastern side of the Allegheny Mountains they have diminished by nearly eight thousand, while in the west they have increased by a little more than eight thousand; for the most part a mere transfer of population. In dress, speech, education and relation to other sects there is said to have been considerable relaxation of the traditional discipline. This change is no doubt to be looked upon as in part a spontaneous falling away from primitive standards, and in part as a voluntary effort to accommodate old customs to changed times and circumstances and to the demands of the new generation. The recent movement of the Progressive Friends, as they are called, is, in the judgment of many, full of interest as promising not only a new lease of life to the sect, but a more complete development of the peculiar activity and agencies by which it has done so much for the promotion of human welfare. The peril of the denomination has often been lapse into the formalism against which its existence is a protest.

The Chicago fire demonstrated many things, among them this; that to a city which has reached the commercial supremacy which that emporium had attained, there is hardly any calamity so great as to be able to produce a permanent reaction in the values of business property. No more terrible disaster ever befel any city that was not completely destroyed, and yet, it is said, the utmost depression in the value of ground in the business quarter, caused by the conflagration, did not exceed twenty-five per cent., a large part of which has been already recovered. Well may the Chicago *Tribune* claim that cities are more enduring than governments, and city real estate prosperous nation in existence. The present activity in real estate for immediate improvement in that city is said to be fully equal to anything known for many years, while the speculative inquiry is not inferior in strength and volume to that experienced from 1868 to 1871, the period of Chicago's most rapid advance. Last October, twenty-five years to the shortest time allotted by outside observers for the complete reconstruction and rehabilitation of the city. Many doubted whether it would ever recover, and some cities that had been outstripped in the race for commercial mastery, firmly believed that henceforth they themselves should sway the scepter. Events have shown differently. It will not be twenty-five years nor ten, nor even five, before the city so lately a blackened and smouldering mass of ruins will be built up into greater magnitude, solidity, magnificence and prosperity, than ever before. The reason is, that Chicago is the natural and necessary commercial center of the great West, and that capital, which is as conservative as it is keen-eyed, discerns the fact and pours itself into the city as fast as it can find investment. She has had a hard experience; but there is every reason to suppose that nature, which compensates all and for all, will give her a future as unprecedented for prosperity as was her calamity for its extent and bitterness.

The battle of the artists—for such, perhaps, the rival political cartoons which appear weekly in the two principal illustrated journals of this country may properly be characterized—is attracting a good deal of public attention. We are not hypercritical, but it is to be feared that both of these artists, each of whom possesses a sharp and powerful pencil, and to a greater or less degree has made himself felt with vital directness and energy in moral and political reforms, are to some extent perverting their art from its legitimate objects and uses. There is no reason why pictorial satire should not be employed in political warfare, but there are many why it should not be wielded for merely partisan purposes. Used in behalf of popular rights and liberties, and inspired by a noble purpose, the pencil of Nast or Morgan becomes, in consequence of the imaginative power behind it, a tremendous instrument for good. Employed in the interest of this preference or that aversion, the artist belittles himself and degrades his lofty calling.

Remarking favorably on the proposition mooted in Washington to get up another carnival, the Philadelphia *Press* observes that, as a people, Americans devote too much time, at a time, to business. This is true, but we fail to see that the remark has any relevancy to the scheme in hand. It certainly cannot be claimed that our Representatives at the national capital devote too much time to business. The fault is in the other direction. Indeed, it may with considerable show of truth be said that the present session of Congress has been little else than a prolonged carnival, which the sober people of the country would be glad to see brought to a close in time for the discharge of a few homely but imperative duties. They have had enough of be-spangled travesty, and wish to see performed a little sober every day service.

It seems almost incredible that General Butler should seriously contemplate retiring into private life, and yet it is somewhat difficult to put any other construction on a letter which he recently wrote to a friend in Massachusetts, stating that he was committed to no course of political action save the success of the Republican party of the nation, and that to secure that he would leave politics, if that seemed best. Now the question is, will he keep his word?

This paragraph is floating through the papers. We clip it from the New York *Post*:

> "Colonel A. K. McClure is mentioned as the probable Liberal Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. If he receives the nomination he will also be supported by the Democrats."

A variation of the above is that by some coalition or other Col. McClure is to be sent to the United States Senate, "supported by the Democrats." But a great many absurd rumors are afloat now-a-days.

The Pittsburgh Commercial is particularly faithful to the industrial interests of the section in which it circulates. The iron industries of the city and State receive constant attention at its hands; its market reviews are distinguished for their ability and correctness, while its news and editorial columns march with the times and present to the general reader a decided attraction of spicy, well written reading matter.—*Boston Bulletin.*

The Niagara Falls *Gazette* says there are vast accumulations of ice above and below the falls, and the ice-bridge looks as though stationed for the season. The highest of the Alpine range in front of the falls has been as high as the cataract, but is now slowly growing smaller. These solid ice-mountains look as though they might stay over summer.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In view of the numberless applications for Virginia militia colonelcies, the Richmond *Enquirer* satirically suggests that if the General Assembly had incorporated in the tax bill a provision making commissions in the State militia salable, and charged a moderate price therefor, they could have raised enough money to pay off the public debt in about three weeks.

A private expedition is fitting out in Australia for the exploration of the coast, and if possible the interior, of New Guinea. There is no country in those seas so interesting and at the same time so little known to outsiders as that large island.

Down in Arkansas lately, as some persons were clearing some land, they set fire to a large oak log lying on the ground, when they noticed a rattlesnake crawling out from the log. They turned it over, when they noticed a den of seventy-two rattlesnakes, two green snakes, and one king snake. Twenty-two of the rattlesnakes had from fourteen to eighteen rattles, and measured from seven to nine feet in length. The discoverers waked snakes.

In anticipation of the removal of the State Capital to Philadelphia, the Benedicts of that city are simultaneously preparing for late hours and the mollification of Beatrice's anger. When they go home at midnight they take with them small pasteboard boxes, containing fried oysters, sandwiches, and all other necessary constituents of a late supper. They are appropriately denominated "Candles."

It was at first feared that the only copy extent of Suther's Bible was destroyed by the late fire at Erfurt. It has been ascertained, however, that there are still five Bibles with his autograph and holograph extract preceeding the title page. One of these is in the Queen's library at Windsor, another in the Berlin library, another in the library of Munich, a fourth in the British Museum, and a fifth is owned by a private English gentleman.

Among the bills just acted upon by the New York Legislature was one for the improvement of the Hudson river. The *World* says this should have been left to the General Government. That journal may therefore be expected to give up its opposition to the passage of a round appropriation for the improvement of the Ohio.

An enterprizing Michigander named Penny has made a contract to furnish the French navy with thirty thousand oars, made of the best quality of white ash. Four car loads have already been forwarded to New York, for shipment to Havre. The contractor expects to make quite a handsome penny by the operation.

Governor Smith, of Georgia, says he has warrant for believing that a number of forged State bonds are in circulation, and that a large amount of genuine securities are outstanding of which there is no registration. Under these circumstances he calls on the creditors of the State to report the various credits held by them, that the true indebtedness of the State may be ascertained.

The following are the round trip rates from the places named to Cincinnati during the Liberal Republican Convention: New York, $24; Philadelphia, $20; Chicago, $12; Baltimore, $16; Harrisburg, $16; Pittsburgh, $12 50; Buffalo, $16; Cleveland, $12.

Twelve thousand dollars was recently buried by a citizen of Augusta, Georgia, while two other persons, alarmed by the disturbed condition of affairs in their own counties, brought to that city, one nine hundred dollars and the other one thousand dollars in gold, and sold it for currency. The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says this shows, despite all that has been said and written about the poverty of the South, there is still money enough left to lie idle, and that it is a fact to be deplored, that it should be kept out of circulation instead of being added to the active capital of the country.

It will be recollected that at the close of the rebellion a number of Southerners left the United States for South America in disgust. It is said that their leader, an ex-member of Congress, a General in the Confederate army, and "a brilliant Southern gentlemen," now manages a disreputable house in Valparaiso. Over its door is emblazoned, "In Dixie's land we make our stand," and beneath is inscribed "The Alabama Free and Easy."

A large owl flew into the cab of an engine on a Georgia railroad, a few nights ago, and alighted upon the shoulder of the engineer, holding fast his position until the fireman picked up a billet of wood and killed him. By a remarkable coincidence it was the owl train.

The candidates for the office of President, nominated by newspapers and political bodies, now number fourteen, and the cry is still they come.

It is stated that the number of English silk umbrellas smuggled into America yearly by tourists and employees of the steamship companies has been increasing so rapidly that the New York trade has been thoroughly ruined, and there is hardly one house that can afford to keep a stock. Nearly every passenger returning from Europe brings several silk umbrellas for himself and his friends without paying duty.

The Superintendent of the Census has just prepared a statement for Congress showing the number of woolen mills and sets of woolen cards in the country. The number of mills is 2,782, with 8,410 sets of cards. Hosiery, worsted and carpet mills are not included. California averages 84 cards to the mill, Massachusetts nearly 8, New Hampshire and Connecticut 6½, Rhode Island 7½, and so on. Florida and New Mexico are the lowest, having each one mill and one card.

PERSONAL.

Everybody has of course heard of Morgan, the man who was murdered, exported, spirited away, smothered, maimed, and in all possible ways maltreated by the Free Masons. The latest story anent him is that he was not killed but put on board a British vessel which was about to sail for Hobartown, Van Diemen's Land, where he is yet alive and well. This story is a good enough Morgan for the time being, and so we give it currency—not credence, remember.

Some demented individual, not having the fear of Mrs. Colfax before his eyes, has written a letter to the Vice President, suggesting a meeting of all the high officials of the government at the Capital to discuss the Alabama claims, and adjust the trouble by arranging a marriage between that functionary and Queen Victoria.

One Captain T. D. Gregory, of Tennessee, is investing a hundred thousand dollars in the purchase of interest-bearing Confederate notes, for which he pays five cents on the dollar. He is understood to be strongly in favor of the possum policy and a coalition ticket.

Senor Castelar, the Spanish Wendell Phillips, has received twelve hundred dollars from an editor in New York for the first article of a series on the "Republican Movement in Europe."

The favor of some of the citizens of Savannah was recently manifested toward Miss Lydia Thompson, in a somewhat novel way. A mammoth bale of fine cotton was actually brought on the stage the last night of her appearance and presented to her. It was kind, no doubt, but she cannot use it all at once.

Rizk Allah Hassoun Effendi, a well known Arabic poet, author of the "Tarikh la Islam," has established a printing press in England, for the production of standard Oriental works.

Robert Bonner, of the *Ledger*, recently wrote an excellent article on the propriety of increasing the salaries of hard-working ministers and professors. It was a cheque for five thousand dollars to augment the Princeton salaries. Brief, yet right to the point.

Stimulated by the example of Miss Smiley, another Quaker lady has commenced to preach outside of her denomination. Her present ministrations are at Sing Sing. Most of her congregation are said to be under conviction.

Men's virtues are writ in water, their follies live in brass. Col. Jim Fisk is to have a monument.

That indomitable lady, Mrs. Gaines, who at Sixty-five is as vivacious as a Miss of sixteen, last week got two important decisions in her favor in the United States Circuit Court at New Orleans. Her cause still gains.

Judging from our own experience we did not suppose there was any power in the world to stop George Francis Train's double back-action tongue. It seems, however, that an audience of twelve at Syracuse, New York, did the business very effectually the other night. He refused to speak. That immortal dozen deserve the thanks of the country.

Mary Rose Gathreaux, Lady Superior of a convent in Chicago, died recently. She had been so little outside of the convent for thirty years that she did not know what a street car was, and that it went on rails. During the great fire she asked her servant to order her a "street car," as there were no carriages to be had.

Mr. W. Murphy, the famous anti-Papist of England, is dead. There was a brutal assault upon the funeral procession, as his body was carried to the grave; and the mourners were stoned on their return by a parcel of Romanists, who, no doubt, supposed that the violence of Mr. Murphy's assaults upon their faith made this outrage a highly meritorious proceeding.

Miss Cushman will commence a brief theatrical engagement at the Chestnut street theater, Philadelphia, under the direction of Mr. H. L. Pugh, on Monday evening, the 22d of April. She will be supported by Mr. Davenport and his company, Mr. Couldock and other fine talent.

There are rumors of a change in the conduct of affairs in Rev. Charles Edward Cheney's Church, and that many members are dissatisfied with their present ostracism, and desire to restore the church to its standing in the Diocese. It is further said that the recent election of the vestry did not fully sustain the Cheney party.

Imports of Dry Goods.

The statement of the imports of dry goods at New York during the month of March, or, rather, for the five weeks ended April 4th, shows the total entries to have been $17,917,473, against $18,129,012 during the same period last year. This is nearly $500,000 below the imports for the four weeks of February, which shows, as we have heretofore suggested, that the increase in the imports was due to the fact that importers were bringing in their goods unusually early and the excess over last year would not continue during the remainder of the season as heavy as at the opening. The stock in bond has been reduced $600,000 during the month. This reduction is almost entirely on the manufactures of wool, cotton and flax, and denotes a liberal demand for those goods, in view of the large amounts previously placed.

For the first three months of the year the imports are, of course, still largely in excess of former years, the slight falling off during March being unimportant as compared with the large increase during January and February. The total imports are $51,877,547, against $42,193,426 last year. The amount thrown upon the market is $51,411,472, or $8,100,000 more than for the same period in 1871, and $466,000 less than the entries, thus showing the stock in bond to have been increased by the latter amount.

The newspapers of Virginia complain that, of the vast numbers of immigrants constantly arriving in this country, hardly any direct their steps toward that Commonwealth, to assist in the development and cultivation of its resources. The fact is to be regretted, perhaps—for Virginia, but not, at present, for the new comers. Neither labor nor capital will be likely to flow from other quarters into that State as long as the present unfair and discriminative spirit against foreigners prevails. The General Assembly of Virginia adjourned last Saturday after a session of four months' duration, during which not a single measure calculated to invite settlers or to advance the prospects of the State was passed. On the contrary great injury has been inflicted on the Commonwealth by the virtual repudiation of her obligations on the one hand, and by the reactionary and proscriptive spirit which her legislators exhibited on the other. Virginia may call for immigration—for the investment of capital and enterprise—from now until doomsday, but they will not answer until she guarantees fair play. And that which is true of Virginia is true of all the States of the South. Advantages of soil and climate are something, but the spirit of manhood and independence is more. Among other things, make lawful industry and trade, and the incentives to them, free and equal, and bring the abuse of imposing fines, taxes and disabilities of various kinds, against non-resident traders, to an end. Only last week the United States Court of Virginia had to decide against the constitutionality of an oppressive discriminative State license on commercial travelers. How does that Commonwealth expect to prosper while obstructing legitimate trade in such a manner?

Plain Words for the People.

When broken down in health, strength and spirits it is not necessary that we should ask a medical man whether an invigorant is necessary. Common sense tells us that it is. The only question to be decided is, what the invigorant shall be. A standard tonic and restorative, which has been many years before the public, and in which millions of the intelligent classes repose the fullest faith, seems, in a case like this, to present the strongest claims to the confidence of the prudent invalid. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be truly said to possess these high recommendations. Its triumphant progress during a period of twenty years, its present popularity, and the uniform success which attends its use in indigestion, nervous debility, billiary complaints, fever and ague, and all ailments which depress the physical system, and enervate the mind, entitle it to the rank of a standard national specific. It is regarded in that light by the community at large, and hundreds of thousands of both sexes resort to it at this season as a preventive of that numerous and harassing class of diseases which take their rise from the miasmatic winds and vapors of spring. It is a stimulant, a tonic, an alterative and a mild aperient—four essential restorative and protective elements of the materia medica—united in a single agreeable preparation. Every ingredient is vegetable, of the finest quality, and absolutely pure. Hostetter's Bitters is better known, held in greater esteem, and commands a larger sale, than any other proprietary medicine manufactured in this country or imported from abroad.

NO. 84 MARKET STREET.

WHERE TO GET THEM.

Congress Water, Congress Water, Missisquoi Water, Missisquoi Water, Blue Lick Water, Blue Lick Water, Gettysburg Water, Gettysburg Water, At 84 Market Street. At 84 Market Street. Muir & Son's Ale, Muir & Son's Ale, Younger's Strong Ale, Younger's Strong Ale, Base & Co.'s English Ale. Base & Co.'s English Ale. Campbell & Co.'s Ale, Campbell & Co.'s Ale, Guinness's Extra Dublin Porter. Guinness's Extra Dublin Porter. Fresh lot just received and for sale low, at JOSEPH FLEMING'S, 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

English Vermilion,

SPIRITS TURPENTINE, CHINESE VERMILLION, VENITIAN RED, "Rog." BRANDON COLORS, LINSEED OIL, WHITING, BLACK LEAD, East India.

Received and for sale by

George A. Kelly & Co., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, Corner First Avenue and Wood Street.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH. Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President. JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents. D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert G. Schmertz, Christopher Zug. John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

Jas. Caldwell

INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which will be found Unusually Attractive.

BLACK FRENCH SILKS, all qualities.
BLACK AMERICAN SILKS.
New Styles in STRIPE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Suits.
RICH PLAIN SILKS, for Evening Wear.
JAPANESE SILKS, a very fine assortment and choice styles.
SILK POPLINS, ALPACAS and MOHAIR LUSTRES.

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

A Magnificent Assortment.

SUIT LINENS, GINGHAMS, CHINTZES, PRINTS. HONEYCOMB AND MARSEILLES QUILTS. NOTTINGHAM and TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS. SHEETING MUSLINS, IRISH LINENS. DAMASK TABLE LINENS. NEW STYLES SILK BASQUES. LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES. LADIES SUITS, a very fine assortment.

118 and 120 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

EDUCATIONAL.

Beaver College and Musical Institute.

SPRING SESSION OPEN APRIL 1.

No expense Spared to offer the best advantages in every Department. Location on the Ohio river 28 miles from the City.

R. T. TAYLOR, President.

PENNSYLVANIA Military Academy,

CHESTER, DELAWARE CO., PA. (FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY.) Session Opens April 3d, 1872.

Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, Mathematical and Natural Sciences; the Classics and English imparted by West Point graduates and other competent Professors.

Attention is given to the personal habits and moral training of Cadets.

For circulars apply to J. H. PAULSON, No. 80 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to

COL. THEO. HYATT, President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between M. DE LA ROCHE (late Price) and WILLIAM H. SIMS, under the firm name of PRICE & SIMS, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

M. DE LA ROCHE, WM. H. SIMS.

THE BUSINESS WILL HEREAFTER be carried on by the undersigned, under the firm name of WILLIAM G. PRICE, Sr.

M. DE LA ROCHE.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Apo-lo Fire Brick Works is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts of the late firm will be settled by ISAAC REESE, who will continue the business in all its branches as heretofore, Office No. 371 Liberty street.

ISAAC REESE, A. MAXWELL, S. M. CROSBY.

Pittsburgh, February 16, 1872.

NOTICE—

The Copartnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM MILLER, WILLIAM BRUFF, JOHN M'THORP and JEROME S. BONNETT, under the firm name of

WILLIAM MILLER & CO.,

Has been dissolved by the death of William Miller. tf

TRIMMINGS, &C.

SHAWL OPENING!

TUESDAY, APRIL 9th,

We will Open for inspection of the Trade, at Wholesale House, a Full and Complete Assortment SPRING and SUMMER SHAWLS, including the following well known brands:

Ristori, Broadway, Glenham, Eastern Star, May Queen, Oriental, Stella, Frankfort, Royal Promenade, Reversible Ottoman, And Newport.

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF

Ottoman Scarfs.

Our arrangements with the Manufacturers enable us to offer these Goods as LOW as Eastern Houses.

Also desire to attract the notice of Milliners and Dealers to their Second Spring Opening of

Millinery and Straw Goods,

PATTERN BONNETS AND ROUND HATS,

On Tuesday, April 9th

Wholesale Only.

77 AND 79 Market St.

F. H. EATON'S TRIMMING STORE,

17 Fifth Avenue.

Another large line of HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES just Received.

LADIES' SUMMER SUITS, daily arrivals of the Choicest Styles and Latest Novelties.

Misses' Suits, Boys' Suits.

A Splendid New Line of PARASOLS,

Beautiful Styles, with Ivory, Bone, Ebony and "Tourist" Handles.

New Goods Received Daily.

LIPPINCOTT'S Soda Fountains.

LIPPINCOTT'S SODA FOUNTAINS. LIPPINCOTT'S SODA FOUNTAINS. LIPPINCOTT'S SODA FOUNTAINS. LIPPINCOTT'S SODA FOUNTAINS.

Simplicity and Elegance Combined. Simplicity and Elegance Combined. Simplicity and Elegance Combined. Simplicity and Elegance Combined.

Cheaper and More Substantial. Cheaper and More Substantial. Cheaper and More Substantial. Cheaper and More Substantial.

Than Any Other Make. Than Any Other Make. Than Any Other Make. Than Any Other Make.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS in pound Bottles. FLAVORING EXTRACTS in pound Bottles. FLAVORING EXTRACTS in pound Bottles. FLAVORING EXTRACTS in pound Bottles.

Call and see Samples or Send for Catalogues. Call and see Samples or Send for Catalogues. Call and see Samples or Send for Catalogues. Call and see Samples or Send for Catalogues.

McClarran & McKennan, DRUGGISTS, 85 Market St., Pittsburgh.

WALL PAPER,

New Styles, Beautiful and Cheap, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT

PALMER'S

NO. 91 WOOD STREET,

Between Fourth and Fifth avenues, second door below Diamond alley.

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, Pittsburgh, April 1, 1872.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE TWENTY-FIRST Section of an Act, relative to Allegheny county, approved the 1st day of May, 1861, and of the amendment of said section, approved the 30th day of March, 1866, I do hereby give notice that the Duplicate for the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships will be open, and I will be prepared to receive the

County, State, Poor and Workhouse Taxes for 1872.

On and After the 1st Day of May, 1872.

Said Taxes can be paid at this office until the 1st DAY OF AUGUST, with

DEDUCTION OF FIVE PER CENT.

For Prompt Payment to all persons paying the whole amount of their Taxes.

There will be no deduction allowed during the month of August.

THERE WILL BE

Ten Per Cent. Added

To all Taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1872.

SAMUEL KILGORE, d' TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

AIKEN'S Perfect fitting SHIRTS

Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.

JAMES H. AIKEN, 74 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.

Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c. Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.

PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING,

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of SIGFRIED SIEBERT, Bankrupt. No. 1,283. In Bankruptcy.

Notice is hereby given that a third general meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt will be held at No 93 Diamond street, in the city of Pittsburgh, in said District, on the 25TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the office of SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said District, for the purposes named in the 28th Section of the Bankruptcy Act of March 2d, 1867.

JOHN W. WILEY, Assignee.

DRY GOODS.

McELROY & DICKSON, 54 WOOD STREET.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

NEW

PRINTS, GINGHAMS, ALPACAS, DRESS GOODS, JEANS, COTTONADES, CAMBRICS, CORSET JEANS.

Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, &c.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS OF

DRY GOODS

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174

Federal Street, Allegheny.

Respectfully announces to Buyers of Dry Goods at Wholesale that they have now in stock one of the largest and best selected stocks of Dry Goods ever offered in this market, comprising full lines of

Bleached and Brown Muslins, Prints, Ginghams, Tickings, Checks, Cottonades, Jeans, Cassimeres and Cloths,

AND A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF MEDIUM-PRICED

DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of a much fuller line than is usually kept in regular wholesale houses, all of which we offer as low and in many instances lower than the same goods are quoted in New York or Philadelphia. We only ask an examination and comparison of our Goods and Prices to convince Buyers of the above facts.

A. W. Erwin & Co 172 and 174 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

Just Received,

NEW STOCK

HATS AND CAPS,

AT

PALMER'S,

84 Wood Street.

Will Open our NEW ROOMS, 149 and 151 WOOD STREET, March 20, 1872, with the Largest Stock of HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS ever offered in Pittsburgh.

ANDERSON SASH BALANCE!

Builders and House Owners' attention is called to the New Sash Balance. Can be attached to any window frame—is more durable, less expensive, and will not get out of order as the old style of cord and weights.

PITTSBURGH AGENCY,

70 Smithfield St.

J. S. BELL,

MWF AGENT.

GAS FIXTURES

Gas Fitting and Plumbing.

We have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are just in receipt of an

Elegant Stock of Gas Fixtures,

Which embraces the largest and finest assortment ever offered in the two cities, among which is the

New Style Green Verd Bronze; also, Gold, Gilt and French Bronze,

Consisting of CHANDELIERS, from 2 to 12 Lights, PENDANTS, PILLARS, BRACKETS, DROP LIGHTS, &c., FOR GAS OR OIL.

As we make a Specialty of Gas Fixtures, we are prepared to offer great inducements to our customers in Prices, and will furnish them WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AS LOW AS THEY CAN BE BOUGHT AT THE FACTORIES. We also keep on hand a large assortment of

PLUMBING GOODS,

Such as Washstands, Bath Tubs, Sinks, Water Closets, Lead Pipe, Hydrant Hose, &c., and are prepared to fit up all kinds of Buildings with Gas or Water, by workmen of experience.

WELDON & KELLY,

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,

No. 147 WOOD STREET, corner of Virgin alley, and BUTLER STREET, near Thirty-eighth, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ARE YOU ANNOYED? WITH

Rats, Mice, Roaches.

If so, you can rid your House, Cellar or Stable, by trying

Abel's Vermin Exterminator.

It has no equal as a Banisher. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail, at

CHAS. ABEL & CO.'S, No. 172 WYLIE AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS.

New Spring Goods AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

A Large and Attractive Stock of

New Spring Hats, New Spring Bonnets, New Spring Ribbons, New Spring Flowers, New Spring Scarfs, New Spring Neckties, New Lace Collars.

New Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, In all the Latest Novelties.

NEW SPRING SHAWLS,

CORSETS,

Ladies' Muslin Underwear, New Spring Skirts, New White Skirts.

AT THE LOWEST PRICES, AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

Nos. 165, 167 and

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in the part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

References—Tradesmen's National Bank, DAVID MORGAN, W. D. KEPS,
C. G. MANFULL, H. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

W. W. Morrison,

BANKER,

WEST MIDDLESEX, PA.,

Transacts a General Banking Business,

BUY AND SELL

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Special attention paid to Collections in all parts of the country.

Remittances Made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

REFERENCES:

Exchange National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Ira B. McVay & Co.
Central National Bank, Philadelphia.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$20,000 Turtle Creek Division Bonds,

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

AT 86 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Only Local Security now on the Market.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, April 9, 1872.

We give from the report of the Comptroller of the Currency the condition of the National Banks of Pennsylvania, exclusive of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh—the report of those cities being given separately:

RESOURCES.	Pennsylvania.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh.
Loans and discounts	$39,252,853 98	$40,487,716 00	$15 329,332 97
Overdrafts	209,888 59	49,703 03	44,893 84
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	24,627,050 00	13,505,200 00	7,658,908 00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits	884,500 00	385,000 00	.....
U. S. bonds and securities on hand	1,128,450 00	1,057,950 00	185,500 00
Other stocks, bonds & mortg's	1,304,977 48	1,510,371 15	51,456 77
Due fr'm redeeming agents	6,035,050 99	3,271,386 96	2,189,423 38
Due from other National banks	2,963,343 22	2,461,209 44	344,071 43
Due from State B'k's and bank'g assoc'n	1,222,976 65	725,900 40	261,366 69
Real estate, furniture & fix'ts	1,315,885 18	1,033,918 19	832,804 71
Current expenses	1,284,124 88	325,139 17	113,287 30
Premiums paid	254,565 84	175,334 84	27,700 00
Checks and other cash items	834,067 07	286,244 78	149,927 07
Exchanges for clearing house	.....	6,662,638 48	641,018 90
Bills of other National banks	986,746 00	1,031,893 00	229,805 00
Bills of State banks	1,887 00	1,564 00	1,101 00
Fractional currency	139,278 79	132,474 96	38,477 32
Specie	1,154,467 00	561,450 40	43,159 57
Legal tender notes	4,226,263 00	3,759,941 00	2,438,741 00
Clearing house certificates	.....	2,800,000 00	.....
Three per cent. certificates	205,000 00	1,340,000 00	35,000 00
Total	$85,521,278 49	$84,908,808 73	$30,622,293 33

LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock	$23,275,500 00	$18,795,000 00	$ 9,000,000 00
Surplus fund	6,653,349 26	6,799,699 19	2,267,367 34
Undivided profits	1,788,959 14	1,371,451 35	625,051 15
National bank notes outstanding	21,698,104 00	11,712,576 00	6,621,734 00
State bank notes outstanding	120,398 00	19,735 00	29,895 00
Dividends unpaid	170,254 00	76,313 26	20,227 72
Individual deposits	27,177,353 04	39,383,901 24	9,215,414 33
U. S. deposits	383,946 38	37,361 85	.....
Deposits of U. S. disb'g office	9,717 77	135,000 00	.....
Due to National banks	2,190,453 39	6,854,084 57	1,192,277 57
Due to State banks and bankers	490,852 53	1,618,616 20	549,442 22
Notes and bills rediscounted	146,962 39	.....	349,244 00
Bills payable	1,000 00	8,500 00	.....
Total	$85,521,278 49	$84,908,808 73	$30,622,293 33

The above differs from our report of March 1st, in that the Allegheny banks were then included and the various items of deposits and reserves were given in aggregate.

The market works comfortably for regular borrowers, who are readily supplied at their own banks. But when the question is asked the banks whether they can do anything for parties outside of their depositors, the prompt reply is, "We would rather not see them for a few days yet." Good paper goes at 8 to 9 per cent.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112¾	112¾	113
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¼	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¾	113¾	113¾
10-40s	108¾	108¾	108¾
New 5s	109¾	110	110
Gold	110½	110¾	110¾
Currency 6s	115¾	115¾	115¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110½
United States 6s of 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	112¾

—Among the safest securities for permanent investment in this country first mortgage railway bonds hold a leading position. Besides being well secured by tangible property, in the shape of the road, its equipment, and franchises, there is an active source of revenue from its traffic, which, as a rule, increases as the road grows older, and the population along the line multiplies, thus adding to its ability to meet all legitimate demands. Thus the price of this class of bonds frequently advances, so as to afford a handsome profit to the purchaser.

Besides these usual features, the Northern Pacific has another important advantage; it has a land grant of great value, which, under the judicious management of this company, will yield sufficient to build and equip the entire road. For each bond of $1,000 issued the company have 500 acres of average land to secure its payment, besides the road and the attendant telegraph lines. Can there be anything safer or better secured than these bonds? The road is certain to be built. Nearly one-half of it is now under contract, and the balance will, doubtless, be let during the next eight months. The bonds find such favor with the masses as an investment as to preclude the necessity of any delay in the construction; besides, there are among the directors and managers of the company a large number of capitalists—energetic, shrewd and careful business men—possessing the ability, as well as the determination, to build this great transcontinental railway. In any event, who resolved at the outset to put in, if necessary, their private fortunes to complete this needed enterprise. But it is not necessary that they should advance one dollar for this purpose. The means are being supplied by the sale of bonds as fast as needed, and the present and prospective demand for the lands is so great as to warrant us in the prediction that the whole line will be under contract during the present year.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	62	Lehigh Valley R. R.	69¾
Phila. and Erie	28½	North Penn'a R. R.	59
Lehigh Navigation	57¾	Camden and Amboy	126½
Schuylkill Navigation	34½	Northern Central	86¾
Oil Creek & Alley'n R.	42¾	Reading	96¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, April 9, 1872.

REMARKS—The weather continues to be all that could be wished, if the rain showers were omitted, but they, too, are essential to the growth of vegetation, and are rather to be courted than despised. The rivers are all in navigable order, and trade on the landings presents a lively appearance. Large amounts of produce, &c., are daily landed at our wharves, and the departing steamers carry away large invoices of Pittsburgh manufactured articles, destined for the Western and Southern markets. We have few changes to note in prices. Trade is reported brisk and daily increasing.

Following are the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Market active; common soda ash 6¾@7c; refined (high test) 7¾@8c; nitrate soda 5¾c; pots 6½@7c; pearls 7½c.

ALES—Market barer and prices firm; prime to choice $4 50@5 00.

APPLE BUTTER—Prime at 70@80c per gallon; gallon pails, per dozen, $10 50; ½ gallon pails $6 00.

BRAN—Sells light; prime Valley $12 00@13 00.

BROOM CORN—Market nominal at 7@8c for prairie, and 8@9c for common.

BRICKS—Pressed $4 50@5 00; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common $2 25@2 50 ₩ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans $3 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $6 00 per dozen. Banner $1 75, $2 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER—Owing to large receipts, the market is weaker, though not quotably lower; prime tubs 30@32c; medium to good 25@27c; common 19@21c. Receipts 49 packages.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We have no changes to note in prices, merely remarking that trade is active at the following quotations: Cincinnati hams 11¾c; canvassed sugar cured hams 12c; sugar cured shoulders 9c; plain do 6c; rib sides 7¾c; clear rib do 8c; clear do 8¾c; breakfast bacon 10¾@11c; dried beef 17c; mess pork $16 00; hams sausage 10c; lard in tierces 9¾c; do half bbls 10¾c; do buckets 11c. Receipts, bacon tierces 75.

CIDER—Clarified $12@15 00 per bbl, XXX $15; other brands ₩ 60@12 00.

CANDLES—Mould, 12c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania at $6; other brands $5@5 50.

CHEESE—Receipts confinne light and prices are very firm at 20@21c for Goshen; 19c for Factory, 15a 16c for Skimmed.

CARBON OIL—Round lots 19@20c ₩ gal, with the usual advance for small lots from store.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell berries $7@8 ₩ bbl; cultivated $12 50@13 50; boxes $4 25@4 50.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50 @3 75 ₩ bbl; Johnston $2 25; Rosendale $4 00 @4 50; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $5 00@5 50 ₩ bbl.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—The market is quite active, with sales of dried apples at 5@6c; peaches, bright, new halves, 9¾@10c; old 8@8c, mixed 7¾@8½c; quarters 7@8c; currants, 14@15c per box; layer raisins $4 50@5 00; loose $3 75; Valencia do 13c; purnes 12½c for new.

GROCERIES.—We have nothing new to add to our remarks of yesterday. Prices are unchanged, and we give the following as the figures at which sales were made:

Coffee—Fancy 25½c; prime 24½c; good 23½c; fair 23@23½c; low grades 22c; Laguayra 26@27c; Mocha 45c; roasted coffee, loose and in one 5 package, 21c ₩ lb.

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13¾c, cut loaf 14½c; A coffee 12¾c; B 12¼c; EX C 12c; C 11¾@11¾c; C yellow 10¾@11¾c; P R sugars, choice 11½c; prime 10¾c; good 10¼@10¾c; Cuba sugars 10@11c; New Orleans sugars, fair, 9½c; good to prime 10@10½c; choice 11c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 65c; H. A. E. Extra 90c; White Honey 60c; Extra Golden 55c; Red Head 52c; Lavender 50c; common 40@45c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, prime, 65c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9½c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8½c.

Spices—Pepper grain 23c; pure ground 25c; Cassia bark 26c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 25.

Soda—The receipts are on the increase and prices a shade lower. Good fresh can be bought at 22c ₩ 100 lbs.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last 472 bbls. An advance in prices in foreshadowed, and may take place at any day. We quote follow: In sacks—Extra wheat bbls $ 90; sacks $8 60; southern amber, bbls $8 90; sacks $7 90; red winter, bbls $7 50; sacks $7 20; railroad, good extra, bbls $6 25; Graham flour, bbls $8 25; sks $7 90. Shores—Choice brands $8 25 ₩ bbl; good $8 ₩ bbl; takers four $7 60@7 80.

FISH—Lake herring $9 25 ₩ half bbl. White fish scarce at $6 50@7 50 ₩ half bbl. Mackerel—No. 1 shore, $20; extra No. 1 bay $15; No. 2 shore, medium, $10; extra $14; No. 3, large, in half bols $4 50@5 00, and $6 50 in bbls. Newfoundland—For medium, and 7c for large. New Labrador, split, $6 50@7 00 round, $5 50.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the past forty-eight hours: Wheat, none; corn, 181 bush; oats, none; Barley, sacks.....579 | Rye, sacks.....136
Oats, sacks.....1,012

Prices remain unchanged, though there is a better inquiry and prices are a shade firmer. We quote red winter at @1 45; white @1 47a1 70 for car lots. Oats market sluggish; we quote at 43a45c, as per quality. Corn—free in elevator 60c; on track 56a58c. Rye is in good demand, with offerings light and demand limited. Barley—Fall 75@80c; spring 70@75c cash.

HAY—We are reported sales of 18 tons on wharf at $27 50 31 00 per ton. The arrivals are not heavy.

HOPS—Sells light and prices firm. We quote: 71s at 60a70c ₩ lb; old 70s 40a 44c ₩ lb.

HIDES—In good demand at 9½@9¾c.

HONEY—Sales at 22@30c ₩ lb.

HEMP—Rough Kentucky $165 ₩ ton; single reeled $240; double reeled $265.

HOMINY—$4 50@5 00 ₩ bbl.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra, Sasse; No 2, 62a64c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 85@88c.

LIME—Perrysburgh white $2@2 25 ₩ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Easton $1 75; Belfast white $1 80.

MAPLE MOLASSES—We are reported sales at $1 75a2 00 per gallon.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80@2 00; seconds $1 45 @1 50; shorts $1 75; chopped corn and oats $1 40@1 50; chopped corn $1 40; boiled corn meal 55c ₩ bush.

MINCE MEAT—Good brands held at 12a13c per lb.

ONIONS—Old onions are dull and weak at 50c; fine yellow seed are held at $4 50@5 00 ₩ bushel.

POTATOES—There has been an advance, and prime peachblows are now held at 65@70c ₩ bush.

RAGS—Sales at 3¾@4c ₩ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales of ¼-lb cans at $1 75; ½-lb $3; 1-lb $6 ₩ doz.

SEEDS—Timothy is a shade lower $5 50a5 75; inferior $4 50a5 00; timothy $5 80; flax seed $1 85.

STRAW—Good fresh straw, after "mowing term," is in demand, and we are reported sales at 70c for wheat straw at $18 per ton and 20 tons oats straw at $20 per ton.

SALT—Car load $1 85; store $2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee made at 4½c ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales at 8a9c ₩ lb.

WILDGWS—Sales Kentucky at 7@8c.

WASHING COMPOUND—Sales rectified 92@93 @1 00; proof rectified $1 00@1 05; rye and corn $1 60@1 65 ₩ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $6 00 @6 50 ₩ bbl.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1872.

REMARKS—The market continues in a very unsettled condition. Dealers are as wide apart in their views as ever. This, however, has been the situation for some time. The excitement in the—oil regions continues. In the absence of sales we can only give the nominal rates.

CRUDE.

The asking rates for the various deliveries were: Spot, 26c; April, 26c; S. O. till July, 30c; B. O. till July, 10½c; B. O. all year 12c. For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

We have no sales to report. The nominal rates were: Spot, 24c; April, 24¼c; May 22c; June 23½c, for eastern delivery.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 9.—Nothing doing; held at $3 45a3 55.

ROUSEVILLE, April 9.—Market quiet and nothing doing; offered at $3 40a.

TITUSVILLE, April 9.—Market dull and nothing doing; held at $3 30 for spot. The oil men at Oil City attend meeting.

OIL CITY, April 9.—Market dull and inactive; ordinary on lower road $3 35; all grades at Oil City $3 60.

[By Pacific and Atlantic line.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—Refined spot 21¾c; April 21¾c; May 21¾c; June 22c; crude 11c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 9.—Market quiet and dull; spot held at $3 40 to $3 45.

PARKER'S LANDING, April 9.—Market firm at $3 25.

ROUSEVILLE, April 9.—Market quiet and dull at $3 30.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Owner	Keystone Oil Works	80
J. McKelvy	Vesta Oil Works	320
J Bushnell	Crystal Oil Works	220
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	74
J C Brownell	Crystal Oil Works	14
J. McKelvy	Vesta Oil Works	296

Crude Oil Received by Rail and Rivers.

Bbls.		Bbls.
Keystone Oil Works 80	Vesta Oil Works	616
Crystal Oil Works 444	Sunbeam Oil Works	74
Total		1,214

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, April 9, 1872.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle to this time are fair. The number of buyers in attendance was hardly as large as usual. While the run of through stock has been a little more than an average, the offerings of stock for sale here to-day do not foot up more than about twenty loads all told. There is nothing doing, and so far as we could learn there as not a head of cattle been sold for shipment. In the absence of sales on which to base quotations, we give as current rates prices of our last report, which are as follows: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steers, $6 75 to $7 00; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs steers, $6 25 to $6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs steers, $5 50 to $6 00; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500 lbs, $4 00 to $4 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs, $4 00 to $4 50; Texas steers, $4 25 to 5 50.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs this week so far have been fair. The markets East are unchanged, particularly at New York, and buyers are not disposed to operate unless at very low figures. Prime Philadelphia are selling from $4 75 to $4 80; a few extra as high as as $4 90, and although these figures are lower than have ruled for a long time, still buyers are not anxious to purchase. Following are the rates current for the different grades: Extra Philadelphia $4 90; prime Philadelphia $4 75 to $4 85; Yorker $4 50.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep this week have been fair to this time. A fair number of buyers are in the market, and the trade rules moderately active, although prices are not so good as those of a couple a weeks ago. Extra, 100 to 110 lbs sheep sell from $5 75 @6 00; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $5 50@5 75; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $7 00a7 50; common, $6 00a7 00.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The dry goods market is firm and leading jobbers are doing a good business at uniform rates, but trade with commission men is rather quiet. All woolens are a little irregular, jobbers prices being invariably below agents, but the general tone is firm and buoyant, and there is sympathy with wool and yarns. Ladies' cotton and worsted dress goods are in good request at 11¾a16c for printed calicoes, as to style; 11¾a16c for ginghams; 14a16¾c for fourteen hundred printed lawns; 17½c for Daily Vardon style; 15a20c for Pacific Mills organdies; 17a33½c for American percales, the latter rate for Pacific Mills; 21c for Wamsutta yard wide muslins; 22a22½c for New York Mills do; 20c for Elmwood do; 21c for Pride of the West; 15c for Hope, and 13¾a15c for light and heavy brown sheetings.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—Flour firmer; stock lower than at this period for the past six years; superfine $5 flour 90; extra $6a7. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania and western red $1 sat 88. Rye steady. Corn firm; mixed western 67c. Oats unsettled at 53a55c. Provisions steady; mess pork $13 00a13 25. Lard 8¾a9c. Whisky steady. Crude petroleum 15½c.

Detroit Market.]

DETROIT, April 9.—No session of the Board to-day on account of the unveiling of the Soldiers' Monument here.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110¾@110¾.

NEW YORK, April 9—P. M.

MONEY.

Money firm all day at ¾ to 1-16. After bank accounts had been made up large lots were offered at 5 per cent., with no takers.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 110¾a110¾, declined to and cleared up firm at 110¾a110¾. Loans from 7 per cent. gold to 1-16 for carrying. Clearings about $36,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments quiet and firm.

Coupons 1881	115¾	5-20s, 1867	112¾
5-20s, 1862	112¾	Coupons 1868	113
5-20s, 1864	112¾	10-40s	108¾
5-20s, 1865	113	Currency 6s	115¾
5-20s, 1865, new	111¾	New 5s	110

STATE BONDS.

Southern bonds quiet and firm.

Mississippi	95	Virginias, old	55
Tennessees, old	67	North Carolinas, old	36
Tennessees, new	67	North Carolinas, new	20
Virginias, new	58		

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The situation on the Stock Exchange was devoid of special interest. In the morning stocks advanced, but in the afternoon the improvement was lost, and in some cases the lowest figures of the day were made. Parties who bought yesterday and this morning on the theory that money would be easier were disappointed at the turn of affairs and sold out during the afternoon. Late in the day there was a steadier tone to speculation, but the market was dull and had a tired aspect. The market closed dull and steady, except Erie, which was strong with sales at 65¾. The general market has been duller than on any previous day since the revolution in the Erie directory.

Western Union	78½	St. Paul	61¾
Pacific Mail	39½	do pref'd	86¾
Adams Express	96¾	Wabash	78¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	58	do pref'd	89
American Express	72	Fort Wayne	96
U. S. Express	64	Terre Haute	23
Pacific Mail	34	do pref'd	54
New York Central	98¾	Chicago & Alton	116
N. Y. Central Scrip	95¾	do pref'd	119
Erie	65¾	Ohio & Mississippi	48
do pref'd	68¾	C. C. & I. C	90
Harlem	111	Burlington & Quincy	132
do pref'd	120	Lake Shore	96¾
Reading	97¾	Panama	139
Mich Central	115	Illinois Central	132
Cleveland & Pitts	91¾	Union Pacific	103
Northwestern	82¾	do pref'd	101¾
do pref'd	94½	Union	91
Rock Island	111½	Del. Lack. & West'n	109¾
N. J. Central	109¾		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 9, 1872.

FLOUR—Extra spring in improved demand at $5 50 a6 10.

GRAIN—Wheat—No 2 spring dull at $1 22a1 24¾. Corn—No 2 mixed dull and easier, at 38¾a38¾c. Oats—No 2 34c. Rye—No 2 very quiet at 68c offered; 68¾c asked. Barley—No 2 stronger at 49¾a50c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork opened strong and closed quiet at $11 83a11 90. Lard quiet and lower at 8.30a 8.35c. Bulk meats, loose, quotable, shoulders 5¾a 5¾c; sides clear rib 7¾a7¾c; clear 6¾c. Hams in pickle 7a8c.

HIDES AND SKINS—Quiet at 82c.

HOGS—Active and a shade firmer at 4¾a4¾c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Cotton less active; sales 1,060 bales; middling uplands 23½c. Flour a shade firmer; superfine western and State $6 40a 6 80; common to good $6 90a7 15; good to choice $7 20a8 00; extra Ohio $7 10a8 80; St. Louis $7 35a10 25. Rye flour in fair request at $4 10a5 05. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat 1@2c lower; quotable, closing 3¾c; sides clear rib 5¾a5¾c; clear 6¾c. Hams in pickle 7a8c.

HIDES AND SKINS—Quiet at 82c.

HOGS—Active and a shade firmer at 4¾a4¾c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Cotton less active; sales 1,060 bales; middling uplands 23½c. Flour a shade lower

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Comptroller Hulburd's Defense.

The Bayfield Job in Conference.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1872.

Following is the letter which Comptroller Hulburd sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, and which accompanied his sworn statement as to his connection with the Memphis National Bank:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: While the House Committee on Banking and Currency were engaged in the investigation of certain alleged irregularities in my official conduct, I was present at all the meetings which were held for that purpose, and heard all the testimony that was taken. Several witnesses were also examined, whose testimony forms part of the records of the case. It was my desire and expectation to make a sworn statement touching the matters under investigation, and I had made known my purpose to the chairman of the Committee, as well as to several members of it, and I understood that my wishes in this respect would be complied with. I expected to answer under oath any questions that might be asked by any member of the committee. Relying upon the assurances I had received, I was patiently waiting an opportunity to make my defense before the committee, when I learned to my surprise that the case had been closed, judgment rendered and a resolution reported to the House, recommending my removal from office. This action of the committee leaves me in a very embarrassing position, and at a loss what course to pursue. It is due to you, as my superior officer, as well as to myself, that you should be put in possession of any facts or explanations which may shed light upon the transactions called in question by the committee, and I therefore beg to submit for your careful consideration the accompanying statement, made under oath. Very respectfully, yours, [Signed] H. R. HULBURD.

To Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury.

The Bayfield Job in Conference.

The Conference Committee on the Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad land grant bill held a protracted session this evening, but could come to no agreement, and decided to report this fact to Congress. A new committee is now the next thing on the programme.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1872.

BETTER AND BETTER FOR ROBESON.

The Naval Investigating Committee met this evening. D. Nobbitt, cabinet maker, Philadelphia, testified to supplying the navy with goods, but the Cattells had no interest, directly or indirectly, with the business, neither did any naval officers. Ex-Senator Cattell testified that he was not interested with Nobbit nor any of his family; never bought bricks to send to California, nor for any other purpose for the navy; had no interest in iron for torpedo boats; had no interest in John Roach's business, and has known him only two months; none of the Cattells had any interest in Roach's business; never entered into any scheme for building iron ships; the first he knew of it he saw it in the New York *Sun*; was happy to say he had been for twelve years a friend of Secretary Robeson; made his house his home; had no connection directly or indirectly with the Navy Department or any of its branches; never bought coal for the navy. A. Boyd, plate iron manufacturer, testified that he was connected with the firm of Penrock, Boyd & Co.; was not connected with Hanscom for iron for torpedo boats at ten cents per pound all round for the best charcoal iron; would not duplicate the order at the same price; neither he nor any of his firm or any naval officer was interested in their contracts; never gave money nor any valuable thing to anybody connected with the navy.

Mr. Warner testified: Sells all descriptions of plate iron; Eureka iron is worth ten and a half cents for ordinary plate. Mr. Boyd was recalled, and testified that Silver iron is worth ten and a half cents for ordinary to fourteen for large sizes. Col. Thomas B. Florence testified: is not proprietor of the Chester Iron Works; is not a partner with the Cattells, Secretary Robeson or John Roach; never saw the latter until now; has no business or interest with Secretary Robeson or the Cattells; never knew he was suspected of such things till he saw the charge in the newspapers. John Roach, testified: Secretary Robeson was not a partner of his, nor interested with him in any way, directly or indirectly; no money, presents or promises of valuable things were given concerning any matter with the Navy Department. Witness then gave a circumstantial account of the contract for the Tennessee's engines; his contract for the Tennessee's machinery was $300,000 and the old machinery, which he had offered for $25,000. Adjourned.

BOUNTY FOR THREE MONTHS' MEN.

The second comptroller has given an opinion that the bill now before Congress for the payment of bounties to troops enlisted under the President's proclamation of May 3d, 1861, applies only to volunteers who enlisted for three years, between the dates named, viz: between the 3d of May and the 22d of July, 1861.

SNOW AND WIND STORM.

The Worst of the Season—Union Pacific Railroad Again Blocked.

OMAHA, April 9.—The worst snow and wind storm of the season prevailed throughout Wyoming and Colorado from Saturday evening until this morning. The storm commenced on the line of the Union Pacific, about seven hundred miles west of this city, and extended eastward over a distance of four hundred miles. There is about two feet of snow reported fallen at Cheyenne. The storm caused a temporary stoppage of all trains on the Union Pacific for the distance mentioned. The weather has again become pleasant and trains will probably run regularly to-morrow. There is no delay of freight or passengers at the Missouri river bridge. Loaded freight cars for the west are running directly through without transfer.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Greeley Again Defines his Position.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Horace Greeley prints the following in the *Tribune* to-morrow, as to the course of that paper in the forthcoming Presidential campaign: "First, If there shall be Democratic candidates for President and Vice President in the field, we purpose to support that Republican ticket which seems to be most likely to succeed. Second, If the main issue in the canvass shall be protection against free trade, we shall, no matter as to candidates, be found on the side of protection. Third, But if, as we hope and expect there shall be, two Republican tickets and none other presented, with any hope of success, we shall favor that one whose election will be in our judgment most likely to promote economy in public expenditure, purity in legislation and administration, substantial unanimity in upholding for all citizens a complete equality of rights under the law, and hasten the return of fraternal concord and good will between those who were arrayed against each other in sanguinary strife throughout our great civil war. Such is our position, and it will not be affected by the namination of A or B, C or D, at Cincinnati, Philadelphia or elsewhere." Mr. Greeley further says the *Tribune* will not be "an organ" and will print no campaign editions, whoever may be the candidates.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, April 9, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The lowest barometer, now probably central over Georgian bay, will move northeasterly down the St. Lawrence Valley, with diminishing pressure over the New England States; rising barometer, westerly to northerly winds and clear and clearing weather, will prevail Wednesday from the lakes to the Gulf and South and Middle Atlantic coasts, and extend over New England by and on Wednesday morning; brisk westerly to northwesterly winds will extend during to-night from the upper to the lower lake region, and to the Middle Atlantic coast, but dangerous winds are not anticipated except possibly for the lower lakes.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Thatcher, the regular Democratic nominee for Mayor of Albany, N. Y., was elected yesterday. The Republicans of Lockport elected their entire city ticket.

The ceremony of unveiling the soldiers and sailors' monument at Detroit took place yesterday, in the presence of the largest concourse of people ever assembled in that city. Generals Burnside, Sheridan and Custer were present. Hon. Austin Blair, orator of the day, delivered a lengthy and eloquent address.

Abraham Lynn was robbed of $800 and murdered at Westminster, Carroll county, Md., on Sunday last.

The funeral of the late Erastus Corning will take place at Albany on Friday.

The freshet in the Hudson has not yet commenced to subside. The ice is running out without obstruction. A portion of the bridge at Schuylerville was carried away.

The Shakespearian memorial statue in New York will be inaugurated in June.

The charges against Judge Cardozo by the Bar Association in New York are published. They allege corrupt conduct in the appointment of referees, implication in the Black Friday conspiracy, &c., &c.

A difficulty between the Missouri Pacific and Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroads, arising out of the alleged cutting of rates by the latter, threatened to interfere with the programme for the celebration of the completion of the bridge at Leavenworth on the 18th. The former company had refused to allow connection with their track, but, as an accommodation to the people of Leavenworth, have consented to allow connection for one day only, and arrangements for the opening jubilee will be carried out as originally designed.

Judge Junkin, President Judge of the Cumberland county, Pa., Court, has decided that the local option bill passed at the recent session of the Legislature for Shippensburg is unconstitutional, and licenses are being granted as usual.

The authorities of New York city have determined to exterminate all dealers in impure kerosene.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Carlist Troubles in Spain.

MADRID, April 9.—General Serrano has been appointed to succeed General Delrey as Minister of War, and to-day took the oath of office. General Baedrich has resigned, but his resignation has not been accepted by the King.

The Captain General of Catalonia informs the Government by telegraph that bands of armed Carlists have appeared near Barcelona and Gerona. Flying columns have been sent in pursuit of them. Disorders are also reported in Galicia. An attempt was made to shoot the Governor of Orinoose. His brother, who was by his side, was wounded, but the Governor escaped unhurt. The bandits who stopped and pillaged a train on the Madrid and Andalusia Railway week before last have been captured. The chief of the gang belongs to a distinguished family.

John Bright on Republicanism.

LONDON, April 9.—John Bright, in reply to an adress from some Republicans, declaring that he was destined to be the first President of the Republic of Great Britain, writes that he hopes it will be a long time before the English people are called on to decide between a republic and monarchy. Their ancestors settled the matter for them, at least for the present. Posterity must decide it in the future. Mr. Bright expresses doubt as to whether the Republicans are his real friends.

Lord Dufferin, the newly appointed Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, will sail for Quebec in June.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

ROME, April 9.—The committee to provide for the erection of a monument to the memory of Jose Mazzani has been organized, with Gen. Garibaldi as President.

Mount Vesuvius is again in a state of violent eruption. A column of flame shoots several hundred feet above the crater, and stones, ashes and cinders fall in dense showers around the summit. Tourists are hastening to Naples to witness the spectacle.

PARIS, April 9.—The Octroi officers yesterday discovered and seized sixty shells and grenades concealed in two market wagons which entered the gate of Montreveil.

LONDON, April 9.—Bavarian journals deny the truth of the report that King Louis has been betrothed to the daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia.

LONDON, April 9.—O'Connor pleads guilty to the charge of assaulting the Queen, but his counsel asks for a mitigation of the punishment on the ground of insanity.

A circular is issued inviting subscriptions for 45,000 shares in the Great Western Telegraph Company, which proposes to lay telegraph cables direct from England to New York, and thence to the West Indies. The shares are twenty pounds each. The total capital of the company is fixed at £1,350,000. Hoopers will make and lay the cable for £1,350,000.

BERLIN, April 9.—The German Bishops will meet in Funda to-morrow. The conference will last two days, and will be held with closed doors. The Archbishop of Cologne is to preside.

Election—Meeting at Lima, O., in Regard to the New Lunatic Asylum.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., April 9, 1872.

An election was held here yesterday for two members of the Board of Education. Colonel W. K. Boone and Jacob Moser, both Republicans, were elected, making the Board stand five Republicans and one Democrat. Before it was evenly divided.

A rousing meeting is being held in the Court House to-night, to see if Lima cannot secure the new lunatic asylum to be located in Northwestern Ohio.

TWO POLITICAL events of some importance take place in New York to-night. One, a mass meeting of the people called by several thousand non-office holders to indorse the administration, and the other a popular gathering of the Germans to listen to an address on public issues from Senator Schurz. Both meetings will probably soon be followed by others of a like character in the principal cities of the country. Hence their significance.

CITY MATTERS.

EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of the Central Board of Education—Reports of Committees—Condition of the Schools.

Yesterday afternoon the Central Board of Education held a regular meeting in the new High School building.

The following members were present: Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Craig, Fleming, Hamilton, Hartman, Kehew, Lewis, Mitchell, McEwen, Nobbs, Rankin, Shaw, Sims, Sterrett, Wilkinson, and Wilson, President.

The minutes of the preceding meeting having been read and approved, the monthly report of the City Superintendent, showing the attendance in the public schools of the city for the month of March, was read as follows:

Enrollment of males	5,289
Enrollment of females	4,647
Total enrollment	9,936
Average attendance of males	4,111
Average attendance of females	3,871
Total average attendance	7,982

The Principal of the High School, through the Secretary, presented his monthly report, showing an enrollment of males 146, females 162; total 309. An average attendance of males 127, females 138; total 265.

The monthly report of the Secretary was then read, showing that warrants had been drawn to the amount of $19,293 60, being distributed as follows:

Salaries of teachers of ward schools	$13,511 94
Salaries of teachers of High School	1,930 00
Salaries of teachers of Miller Street (colored) School	255 00
Salaries of teachers of Mute School	125 00
Salaries of Superintendent, Secretary and Messenger	383 35
High School building	1,932 49
Incidentals	1,043 84

The foregoing reports were read and filed.

Mr. Craig, from the Committee on Finance, stated that that body effected a loan of $25,000 for four months, and also recommended a levy of thirteen mills—ten for educational purposes and three for paying indebtedness of the Board and interest on the same.

Mr. Fleming offered the bond of C. L. Magee, City Treasurer, in the sum of $50,000 for the faithful discharge of his duties as collector of school taxes. On motion of Mr. Lewis it was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A communication from the Grace Memorial Presbyterian Church, asking to be exempted from paying rent for the Miller Street Hall, was read.

Mr. Sterrett moved that the application be referred to the Committee on Miller Street School, with power to act. Adopted.

Mr. Craig moved a levy of a tax of thirteen mills, ten for educational purposes and three to meet interest and retire indebtedness, which was carried.

Mr. Nobbs, from the Committee on Evening Schools, reported having made an appropriation to the Mt. Albion sub-district of $103 85, making the total appropriation for evening schools of $4,441 53.

Mr. Craig stated that during the year it was necessary for Councils to re-district the city, and as by law the several wards are sub-districts for school purposes, and that in any new arrangement the school interests should be consulted, he moved that the Secretary be instructed to address a communication to City Councils, requesting them to receive a committee from the Board to act in conjunction with the committee from Councils in the re-districting of the city.

The motion was carried.

After the transaction of some minor business the meeting adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Amy Robsart" was repeated last evening at this theater to a large audience. Mrs. D. P. Bowers gave a splendid idea of the heroine of Sir Walter Scott's "Kenilworth," and is tolerably well supported by Mr. McCollom and the company. The play is finely mounted, some of the set scenes being really beautiful. The play will be repeated to-night.

Academy of Music.

The *debut* of Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard, at this house, last night, was not as well attended as the merits of the artiste warranted. Mrs. Bernard is undoubtedly the equal of English opera, in this country, and in her peculiar line as an actress and vocalist is unequaled. The lady has brought to our notice a new play, "The Mute Singer," in which she appears in the leading character. The play is meritorious, and should be seen by all admirers of good acting, made doubly interesting and entertaining by the vocal abilities of a great artiste. The name of Caroline Riching, is one dear to every lover of vocal music in our city, and during the lady's stay we hope that the Academy may be crowded nightly. It is seldom that our public have the opportunity of securing such genuine enjoyments as Caroline Richings-Bernard's performances afford.

The Academy is a cosy, comfortable, clean and pleasant place of resort, and we look to the admirers of the lyric drama to add our old favorite know that she is not forgotten. The "Mute Singer" will be repeated to-night.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Manager Aims's double company give a matinee performance at 2:30 this afternoon, and at night appear in a programme of special excellence. Only those who go early get seats.

National Sabbath School Convention.

The Triennial National Sabbath School Convention to be held at Indianapolis next week, commencing on Tuesday, 16th, and closing on Friday afternoon, promises to be one of the most interesting and important meeting of its character ever held in this country. The following delegates have been appointed to represent the Allegheny County Sabbath School Association. Mr. Thos. Bakewell, Rev's. J. D. Herr, J. H. W. Stuckenburg, Joseph King, W. C. Beatty, A. A. Rowland, R. T. Miller, and Messrs. B. C. Christy, J. H. Baldwin, Henry Lloyd, T. F. Scott, J. D. Carlisle and T. Gillespie. The Association is entitled to additional delegates, and any person engaged in the Sabbath School work, either as Pastor, Superintendant or Teacher, desiring to attend the Convention can receive credentials entitling them to entertainment and also to return trip tickets at about two thirds of the usual rates, by application to the Correspondering Secretary C. J. Gillispie, corner 8th street and Duquesne Way.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Yesterday morning the first case called up was that of the United States vs. Sankey & Roberts, of New Castle, indicted for compounding spirits without affixing the proper stamps to the packages. A verdict of guilty was rendered.

Following was the case of the Government vs. the same defendants for the forfeiture of two barrels of whisky not properly gauged and stamped. On trial.

Verdicts of guilty were rendered in the following cases:

United States vs. Henry Druetline, charged with being a cigar manufacturer and not keeping books, and removing cigars from the manufactory without stamping them.

United States vs. Nicholas Dindenhoffer and Frank Schwad, charged with being brewers and not keeping books correctly.

United States vs. Daniel Schreiber and Frank Oesno, charged with being liquor dealers and not keeping books correctly.

Criminal Court—Judge Stowe.

Yesterday morning the case of the Commonwealth against officers Moore, Stachs and Gibson, was concluded. The defendants were found guilty and recommended to the mercy of the court.

The next case called was that against Geo. Hober and Goliah Pfeil, indicted for cruelty to animals on oath of Frank Shilke. The defendants are brewers, doing business in Lawrenceville, and own a pair of mules. They are charged with starving the animals, from the effects of which one of them died, and that they refused to either sell the mules or feed them. Jury out.

Commonwealth vs. Louis Zellers; larceny as bailee. Defendant was charged with detaining a trunk, the property of A. F. Pauline. Verdict not guilty.

Lizzie Crowley was tried for assault and battery, on oath of Eliza Foster. Verdict not guilty, and costs divided.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth against

Andrew Owens,	Wm. J. Dickson,
Peter Corey,	Wm. C. Rafferty,
Martin Kearney,	John Martin,
R. D. Pearce,	Joseph Witmer,
David Lloyd et al.,	Martin Barke,
George Brown,	Edward McGafferty.
Peter Lohr,	Michael Quinn,
John Frank,	John Gibbon,

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

The jury in the case of Christopher O'Neil vs. Harvey B. Miller, brought in a verdict for the defendant. This was an action against a stakeholder in a horse race.

The next case taken up was that of Barnes Bros. vs. N. Schneider. Action against an indorser on a promissory note. The note was proven to have been a forgery, and a verdict was rendered for plaintiff.

The case of Ph. R. Mertz's administrators vs. Jean Manns. Action to recover some $6,000 bonds, alleged to be in defendant's hands, and belonging to the estate of the deceased. On trial.

The jury in the case of Roedelheim & Bing vs. Fred. Bach et ux, previously reported rendered a verdict for plaintiff as against Fred. Bach for $397.

The jury in the case of McGeary vs. Mcgraw rendered a verdict for $287 for plaintiff.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

87. Bruce vs. Crossan.	
3. Ross vs. Espy.	
194. O'Neill vs. Cumberland Valley Prot. Company.	
152. Woods vs. Jones.	
158. Woods vs. Fleming.	
81. Swaney et ux. vs. Campbell et ux.	
82. Same vs. Same.	
83. Same vs. Same.	
149. Johnson vs. City of Pittsburgh.	
1. City of Allegheny vs. Kraus & Haas.	
84. City of Allegheny vs. Marshall.	
28. Bonsall vs. Kennedy.	
115. Green for use vs. Spang, Chalfant & Co.	
114. McCarty & Bro. vs. Spang, Chalfant & Co.	

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

The cases of Mazurie vs. Palmer, and Palmer & Layton, were concluded, and in the first case verdict rendered for plaintiff for $84 56, and in the second case for plaintiffs for $79 50.

Following were the cases of Patrick Rodgers vs. Dr. Wm. N. Miller and Thomas Rodgers, by his next friend, vs. the defendant. Action for damages for alleged malpractice. On trial.

Martz vs. Hershauer, et al. Action for boards. Verdict for plaintiff for $200.

Wm. Hopper, et al. vs. Mary Ann Hopper, et al. Action in ejectment for ground situated in the Sixth ward. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

162. Harris vs. Trout, et al.	
32. Martin vs. Sickman.	
35. Cline, vs. McClemens.	
37. Byers et. al. vs. Dilworth et. al.	
40. Coulter vs. Hinton et. al.	
49. School District of Elizabeth vs. Winters et al.	
50. Myers vs. McPherson.	
56. McClinton vs. Ft. Pitt. W. & C. R. R. Co.	
61. Moore & Bros. vs. Crone.	
62. Brubach vs. Ennis.	

IN NEW QUARTERS.

Straw & Morton's Elegant New Establishment—The Famous Agency Removed—Brief Description of the New House.

One of the finest, if not the finest sewing machine establishment in our city, is undoubtedly that of Messrs. Straw & Morton, No. 24 Sixth street, which will be thrown open to the public to-day. This well known and highly successful firm have leased the fine three-story brick building lately occupied by Miersch & Bro. as a sewing machine depot, and painters, upholsterers, frescoers and others were set to work under the instructions of the firm, and by their joint labors have succeeded in transforming the interior of the building into a miniature palace. The front of the store has been beautifully finished in gold moulding, which serves to give the large plate glass windows of the establishment, on first floor, a very attractive appearance. On entering the visitor will be attracted by the grand solid walnut show case which lines the wall on the left hand side. In front of this is a handsomely carved counter, of the same material, which supports a silver mounted oval counter case of a very pretty design. The whole of the wood work is artistically carved and very imposing. The walls and ceiling are beautifully frescoed in delicate tints, the several panels being ornamented with handsome designs. The floor of the establishment is covered with an elegant light Brussels carpet of the finest texture. From the ceiling depend two elaborate six light chandeliers, the light from which adds greatly to the appearance of the retail room at night. In a word, the retail department, which in extent is 60x18 feet, is a model of handsome elegance.

By a neat winding stair case we reach the second story of the building, which has also been fitted up regardless of expense. It will be devoted to the wholesale trade of the firm, which, with Straw & Morton, is most extensive. The floor is covered with Brussels carpet, the rooms handsomely furnished and well stocked with sewing machines of the famous Singer manufacture.

The other rooms of the main building are all devoted to purposes connected with the business of the firm. Immediately in the rear of the Sixth street house, the firm has possession of another large three-story building, the several apartments of which are devoted to the receipt and delivery of goods, the machine shops, repairing shop, storage and packing rooms. A newly patented elevator runs from the cellar to the upper floor of the building, and will prove a great convenience. In the machine shops can be found duplicates for every part of a sewing machine; indeed their firm have the facilities for manufacturing a machine complete were they so inclined.

Messrs. Straw & Morton have reserved a neatly furnished room on the first floor, immediately in the rear of the retail room, for their private office. The furniture is elegant and all the requisites of a first class convenient business office are to be found in their apartment. Speaking tubes extend from here to every other room in the two houses.

The enterprising proprietors are so well known in our community and indeed throughout the neighboring States, that it appears superfluous in us to refer to their great energy, judgment and reputation for fair and honest dealing. It may be news to some when we inform them that Straw & Morton's sewing machine agency is the oldest in the *world*. Twenty-two years ago when the sewing machine made its appearance, Mr. Straw brought to this city the first machine ever brought west of the mountains. Since then the Singer has become famous, and is now acknowledged to be the most perfect before the public. The immense business transacted by Messrs. Straw & Morton has compelled them to seek their present quarters, where they will be better able to meet the demands of their many patrons. Employing no canvassers and attending closely to their own business, with the assistance of sixteen obliging and attentive employees, the firm is prepared to keep up with their greatly increased business and give every satisfaction to those who call upon them.

Drop in at No. 24 Sixth street, (late St. Clair,) and Messrs. Straw & Morton will be happy to afford you an opportunity to inspect their splendid new establishment as well as to point out the many excellent features of the famous Singer Sewing Machine.

East Birmingham Council.

A regular monthly meeting of East Birmingham Council was held last evening.

Mr. Haberman, from the Finance Committee, presented a report showing that the treasury had been overdrawn $2,000, and recommending a loan of $3,000.

The report was adopted and the committee authorized to borrow $5,000.

The reports of the Street Committee and the Committee on Fire Engines and Gas were presented and adopted.

The report of the Police Committee recommended that the night police consist of eight patrolmen and one captain, and that the day force be increased to two. Wm. Miller was recommended as High Constable and Walter Wilson as Captain.

Mr. Thissen moved to amend the report by fixing the number of night policemen at six and the day force at two. Carried.

Mr. Miller was chosen Chief of Police. Messrs. Schmidbrock and Mitchell were elected board measurers.

Mr. Felter offered a series of resolutions protesting against the manner consolidation was brought about. The matter was laid over for action until next meeting.

Council then adjourned.

JOHN STEINBAUGH made an information before Mayor Blacknore, charging Frank Pomfile with disorderly conduct. Defendant was arrested by detective Scott and held to bail for a hearing.

Mortuary Report.

Following is a record of the deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending April 7, 1872, as reported by J. Guy McCandless, health physician: Accident, 2; Atrophy, 1; Bronchitis, 1; Consumption, 4; Convulsions, 2; Croup, 1; Diarrhœa, 2; Kidneys 1; Dropsy 1; Ovarian, 1; Hæmorrhage, 1; Inflammation of Brain and Mesengitis, 2; Inflammation of Lungs, 5; Inanition, 1; Marasmus, 1; Measles, 1; Paralysis, 1; Premature Birth, 3; Small-Pox, 7. Of the above there were under one year, 13; from one to two, 8; from two to five, 4; from five to ten 1; from ten to fifteen, 1; from fifteen to twenty, 2; from twenty to thirty, 2; from thirty to forty, 1; from forty to fifty, 2; from fifty to sixty, 0; from sixty to seventy, 2; from seventy to eighty, 3; from eighty to ninety, 3. Males, 22; females, 18; white, 39; colored, 1; total, 40.

FOR indigestion, dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Fever-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MW

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

TO-DAY is the anniversary of the "big fire."

THE Monongahela wharf presented a lively appearance yesterday.

HON. ROBERT MCKNIGHT is pleasuring down South.

MR. DEVLIN, of this city, is in Steubenville, staking out the new addition to that city.

THE rivers were still rising at three o'clock this morning.

CAPT. MCGINTY did a poor business at the Central Station House this morning.

"OLD PROBABILITIES" says that to-day will be a fine one. It did not look much like it at 3 A. M.

LOST children should be inquired for first at the Central Station House. The police generally take them thither.

THE people of the Sixth ward are anxious for the speedy completion of the Forbes street sewer.

J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD is playing Bartley T. Campbell's drama, "Through Fire," at the Academy of Music, Cleveland.

GEN. WAGER SWAYNE, of Toledo, has been appointed Solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

B. A. MCGINTY has been appointed Captain of the Police *vice* A. J. Cupples who returns to the detective force.

THE Oil City indignation meeting formed the chief topic of conversation on Duquesne Way yesterday.

A TRAIN on a track south of the Union depot backed against a bumper yesterday so forcibly as to demolish it. The car was uninjured.

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY SWOOPE explained the uses of the hydrometer to a jury in the U. S. Court yesterday.

Now it is feared that there will be more water than the rivermen care for. There is no pleasing some people.

NO CERTIFIED copy of the new liquor law has been received in this city yet. To say the least this is decidedly cool.

SOME scoundrel entered the stable of Patrick Reagan, on Diamond street, and stabbed one of his best horses. The police are endeavoring to find the rascal.

YESTERDAY morning Mr. D S Atkinson, of Greensburg, on motion of H. P. Laird, Esq., was admitted to practice in the United States Court.

THE Meinhart counterfeiting case will likely come up in the United States Court to-day. A large number of witnesses have been subpœned.

FRANK GALLAGHER was before Mayor Gallow yesterday, being charged with insulting ladies on Beaver avenue, and was fined twenty dollars and costs.

MRS. MARY JENKINS charges her husband, Thomas, with deserting and abandoning her. Alderman McMasters is endeavoring to bring Thomas to time.

YESTERDAY John Davis left this city for Claremont on invitation of Mayor Blackmore. He will not return for a month. William Wilson secured a similar ticket.

A CERTIFIED copy of the act of Assembly "For the Relief of Indigent and Insane Persons in Allegheny County," has been received in this city.

MR. A. L. THOMAS, son of Alderman Thomas, of this city, and member of the National Committee of the Republican Association of Washington, D. C., from the Twenty-second district of Pennsylvania.

YESTERDAY Edward Conden appeared before the Mayor and made an information against Mrs. Kate Powers, a Mt. Washington saloon keeper, charging her with the larceny as bailee of his fifty dollar watch. Warrant issued.

THERE was a land slide on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad yesterday morning near Gallitzin. No harm was done, save the delaying of several trains until the obstruction was removed.

A LAD named Frank Anderson ran away from his home in this city, some days ago, and on Monday was captured by Detective Hartley, of the Cincinnati police, on board the steamboat Venture, at the Queen City wharf, and sent back to this city.

ALDERMAN O'DONNELL yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of James Berry, charged by Ida Myers, keeper of a house of ill-fame, on Grant street, with drunk and beating her. The scene of the trouble was the mutual residence of the parties on Fourteenth street.

A fire occurred in the basement of the Brownsville Plank Road Company the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year: Ralph Johnston, Abijah Hays, Daniel Bennett, Wm. Moore, Wm. Noble, Wm. Cowan, J. Phillips.

MR. STEWART, who cut his throat at the Union Depot yesterday morning, was a little better yesterday and still better to-day. It is stated that he was subject to occasional attacks of derangement, and that he was not in his senses when he committed the deed.

THE overcoat found in the possession of James Hawkins, who was arrested on Monday evening, was identified yesterday by Dr. H. T. Coffey as his property. It had been stolen from the doctor's buggy while leaving and making a call on a patient. Hawkins goes to court for trial on a charge of larceny.

DETECTIVE SCOTT yesterday arrested James McGuire, charged by Michael Reese with assault and battery. Bail was given. Mayor Blackmore for defendant's appearance at a hearing. Michael Griffin prefers a similar charge against McGuire in which case bail was also given.

MR. DAVIS, the efficient City Engineer of Allegheny, has the inside track for the same position in our city. His friends and the friends of our city interests claim that he is the right man for the position. The candidate, however, will be determined upon at the informal meeting of Councils to be held on next Monday afternoon.

IT is stated that Mr. Robert Fox, a well known variety theater manager in Philadelphia, was in our city yesterday, and concluded the purchase of the Academy of Music, Fifth avenue, between Masonic Hall and *Dispatch* building. Mr. Fox, it is presumed, designs erecting a theater on the property, if the purchase has really been made. We have it only from rumor.

WM. BUSHMAN appeared before the Mayor yesterday and preferred a charge of felonious assault and battery against his brother-in-law, Wm. Grove. The prosecutor alleged that without cause or provocation Grove attacked him with a large carving knife and cut him in several places. Detective Scott attempted to arrest him, but it was discovered that he had left the city.

THE first corner stone of the Ormsby M. E. Church, on Carson street, South Pittsburgh, was laid yesterday afternoon, with appropriate exercises. The church will have a front of forty-eight feet, and will extend to a depth of ninety feet. It will be two stories in heighth, and will be surmounted by a tower one hundred and fifty feet high. It will be built in the Gothic style of architecture, and when completed will present a fine appearance.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Board of School Controllers, of Allegheny, will be held on Tuesday, the 23d inst., to consider the City Superintendent's communication. Action upon the measure are determined to agitate this question until they gain their end. As the time for holding elections for this office throughout the State has been fixed on the 1st of May, the meeting is called so that if the office is created a Superintendent can be elected at the time specified.

Carriages of Every Description.

No better facilities are possessed by any firm in this section for supplying any demand that may be made upon them for all descriptions of of carriage work than by Messrs. Workman & Davis, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street. This firm is prepared to manufacture to order upon the shortest notice any kind of vehicle that may be desired, in a style that cannot be excelled by any manufactory in the East. That they make the best and finest finished work of any turned out in our city may be demonstrated by a visit to their establishment and an inspection of their stock, carriages, wagons, &c., for sale on exhibition. Call and be convinced that you can buy to better advantage from them than in the East.

The Keystone Sewing Machine.

The attention of our lady readers who contemplate the purchase of a new sewing machine is invited to the excellence of the Keystone new silent feed, which has all the advantages of first class machines, without their drawbacks. The Keystone is elegant in style, and finish, simple in construction, noiseless in operation, and is adapted to the sewing of any description of material. In short, the Keystone is just such a machine as every lady wants, and will perform all kinds of family sewing in the most beautiful and durable manner. Call on Mr. F. B. Kenner, the agent, whose saloon is at No. 24 Fifth avenue, second story, and examine the Keystone before buying a machine.

Go to Charlie Wolters'

And try his bock beer, and get a good lunch.

Never Known to Fail.

The Idaho Cook Stove, manufactured and sor sale by John B. Herron & Co., No. 291 Liberty street, has stood the test of years and has never yet failed in a single instance to give the most complete and thorough satisfaction. There have been many hundreds of the "Idaho" sold in Allegheny county, and, as we have already said, there has never been a complaint made against it. All housekeepers who are without a cook stove should call and examine the Idaho. Its superiority over the cheap and worthless stoves which now flood the market is apparent to all.

Charlie Wolters' Restaurant.

The best in town. Here you will get bock beer, and something good to eat. Charlie knows how to get up a good lunch.

Safe and Profitable Investment.

The attention of capitalists is directed to the advertisement of the new 7 per cent. gold loan of the Milwaukee and Nashua Railway Company which appears on our first page. Messrs. S. McClean & Co., the agents, No. 61 Fourth avenue, will acquaint those having surplus funds to invest with the peculiar desirability of this safe, profitable and permanent investment.

Furniture of Every Description.

At the furniture establishment of Messrs. J. Meyer & Son, No. 412 and 414, Penn avenue, east of the railroad crossing, may be seen not only the most complete but also the finest assortment of furniture on exhibition in any furniture warehouse west of the mountains. Want of space forbids us to enumerate and describe the various designs of chamber, parlor and office sets, or single articles of furniture which attracted our attention during a recent visit. Suffice it to say that while their immense stock includes everything in their line from the plainest to the finest and costliest designs offered in either city, every single article of which it consists, is gotten up in the most durable style, and the most workmanlike manner. The greater portion of the furniture sold by Messrs. Meyer & Son, is turned out at their own manufactory, and the finer sets are finished and upholstered at their warerooms under the immediate supervision of the firm in any style required by the purchaser.

Grand Opening

At No. 13 Sixth street, the largest, finest stock of spring clothing is now offered for inspection, at Mr. T. Tobias's store.

PRICE LIST.

Cheviot suits at	$10 00
Fine blue suits	15 00
Fine black suits	15 00
Dolly Varden suits	12 00
Linen suits made to order	25 00
Boys' suits	3 00
Boys' suits	5 00

Be sure and see the celebrated ten dollar suits.

P. S.—No Eastern shop-made goods sold at the above store. All made and cut in this city. Patronize home industry.

Fine Shoes—New Stock—New Store.

The removal of Mr. E. H. Yeager's popular shoe store from Liberty street to 118 Market street has now been fully effected. At this new and elegant store has been opened one of the largest and finest stocks of ladies' misses' and children's boots and shoes that can be found in either city. It is well known that Mr. Yeager keeps the finest line of goods that are manufactured, and his present stock embraces all the latest Eastern styles. He also makes to order, at shortest notice, and in the highest style of workmanship, every variety of ladies' misses' and children's wear. A very large and superior assortment of gentlemen's boots and shoes are also kept constantly on hand. Those who wish a neat-fitting, stylish and durable article in the boot and shoe line, at a reasonable price, should give Mr. Yeager a call.

Lots for Laborers.

The Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon railroad company have determined to sell a number of lots—about 150—situated only 15 or 20 minutes' ride from the city, and convenient to four of our principal coal mines, making the location a choice one for workers, as fuel will be thrown at work on every side. It will also be a central point for residences of men working for the company. The road will be finished as far as these lots within sixty days. The lots will be sold at public sale in a week or two.

The Charm.

Such is the name of the finest finished and without exception the best operating cook stove made by any of our stove manufacturers. The Charm has been but lately introduced, yet its excellence is already acknowledged by all who have seen or used it. The Charm is more durable, more economical of fuel, is a better baker and better adapted for cooking purposes than any stove made or offered for sale in this city. The Charm is furnished with the patent low down reservoir, which should be attached to every cook stove. This fine stove is manufactured and for sale by J. B. Herron, No. 291, Liberty street.

Pianos Given Away.

A Decker Brothers celebrated Piano, in use but six months and scarcely soiled. Cost $730. Will be sold for $425. Warranted for ten years.

A very elegant Hazelton Brothers Piano, in use but four months, cost $650 and will be sold for $375.

A very fine to